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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVII NO. 1 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

ARE WE DRIFTING BACK TO DARK AGES?

udgment Day For Civilisation

himate Castigates Japan And Germany

CANTERBURY ON NEW YEAR'S PROBLEM OF WORLD AFFAIRS

LONDON, Jan. 1.

PARE FOR THE WORST AND HOPE FOR THE BEST IS THE CHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S ADVICE TO THE PEOPLE OF TAIN IN FACING THE PROBLEM OF WORLD AFFAIRS IN T NEW YEAR.

Broadcasting from Lambeth Palace Sunday night the Primate s: "We must go forward as one eople in a spirit of national ity. Parties there will be and m be, but uniting them all is t value we all set on the traditio and liberties embodied in ur democracy. But our faith int is being tested, and the tt t must stand is the willingness of all its citizens to bear itburden as well as enjoy its privileges.

"If they hink that it is worth having and keeping they must be read to serve and defend it. Early in the new year they will be asked to register themselves for this service. Surely they will be ready to prove that it is a free people who can best be trusted to serve the State and defend their heritage, for it is in service that freedom is made perfect.

JUDGMENT DAY

"In the present condition of a disordered world we are beholding the Judgment Day. It is our once vaunted civilisation, which is being judged.

"Think of the miseries desolating the world, miseries so great that they benumb imagination.

"Think of the millions in China driven homeless and helpless before the ruthless armies of a civilised Power.

"Think of the thousands turned adrift into the world by relentless persecution perpetrated by a highly civilised State.

"IN SPITE OF ALL HOPES OF PROGRESS, ARE THESE NOT SIGNS OF A RETURN TO THE DARK AGES?"—Reuter.

OUTRAGE IN Fr. CONCESSION

Tientsin Chinese Business-man Assassinated

TOKIO, Jan. 1.

Mr. Ching-Chu-Lin, Chairman of the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce, was assassinated on December 28 in the French Concession of Tientsin, according to a Domei agency message received to-day.—Reuter.

POLICE OFFICIAL KILLED IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, Jan. 1.

Sir Charles Tegart, who is advising the Government on police matters, is understood to be travelling in the motorcar in which Mr. H. Sanderson, a British Police Superintendent was killed by a volley fusillade of shots on the highway to the north of Jerusalem yesterday. Firing occurred when a car, which contained a party of high military and police officers including Major Brunskill, G. S. I., General Haining's staff, halted at a road barrier.

SIR TEGART UNHARMED.

A later message says Sir Charles Tegart is unharmed. Mr. Sanderson, formerly Deputy Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province India.—Reuters Special.

WORLD AIR-ARM STRENGTH

Revelations Of U. S. War Department Statistics

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.

Italy and Germany had six times as many warplanes as Britain and France, when the Munich Agreement was signed, according to the statistics compiled by the United States War Department experts.

It is understood that the statistics are given credence in High Government circles. The experts assert that Germany in November turned out over a thousand warplanes, while Britain's monthly average for a year is 250, and though this rate was doubled during the year it is still only half of Germany's.

The United States average monthly output is given as 350, Italy's 200 and France's far less than Italy's.

The statement adds that Germany is employing 450,000 skilled workers in the aircraft industry as compared with the United States 26,000.—Reuter.

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN INAUGURATED

WARDHA, Jan. 1

Great enthusiasm prevailed in Wardha to-day on the occasion of the inauguration of prohibition campaign by the Hon. Mr. Bharuka, Excise Minister, Central Provinces.

Inaugurating the prohibition campaign Mr. Bharuka said that [illegible] Vedic, Karanic or Biblical [illegible] behind. It was a curse [illegible] human [illegible] lies. Mr. B[illegible] recalled, how Congress [illegible] and Deshsevikas had been victims of lathi charges and had suffered imprisonment as [illegible] of liquor [illegible] said, the Congress had accepted the policy of prohibition and the Government were determined to make it a success. The Minister appealed to the people for co-operations.—A. P.

PREMIER BEGINS TOUR

Visits Mediterranean Possessions

PARIS, Jan. 1.

M. Daladier entrained for Toulon to-day to commence his tour of the French Mediterranean possessions.—Reuter.

HORNIMAN REMOVED TO NURSING HOME

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Horniman's condition showed slight improvement on Sunday morning. He was however removed to Bombay.

Mr. Horniman's condition was much better to-day.

PROHIBITION IN AKOLA

District Declared "Dry" By Excise Minister

AKOLA, Jan. 1.

The whole of Akola district was declared dry to-day by the Hon. Mr. Bharuka, Excise Minister, Central Provinces, who arrived here this afternoon.

An effigy, representing a drunkard, was taken in a procession throughout the city and was burnt at a public meeting held at Tilak Maidan.

Mr. Bharuka in his speech dwelt on the Congress Prohibition programme and requested all to co-operate with the Government to make the prohibition scheme successful.—A. P.

NOTICE

The offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed today. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow.

BRITISH HONOURS LIST

Barons, 2 P. C.'s And 35 Knights Bachelor

LONDON, Jan. 1

New Year's honours includes four Baronies, two Privy Councillorships, two Baronetcies 35 Knights-Bachelor (excluding Overseas) and two Orders of Merit. New Peers are Sir Arthur Greer, Lately Lord Justice Appeal, Sir Maurice Hankey, late Secretary to the Cabinet and Committee of Imperial Defence, while recipients of similar honours for Political and Public Services are: Cecil Harmsworth, Sir Laurence Phillips, Shipping Magnate. The new Privy Councillors are: Richard Austin, R. A. Butler, Under-secretary for Foreign Affairs, formerly Under-secretary for India, and Captain Crookshank, Parliamentary Secretary for Mines, Department

Baronets are: John Donald Pollock, whose benefactions to Services and Education are now recognised, and also Sir Peter Rylands for Political Public Services.

Knighthoods include: Gerald Dodson, Recorder, City of London, Will Spens, Master Corpus Christi, Cambridge.

The Orders of Merit are conferred on Lord Chatfield, ex-First Lord Admiralty, Sir James Jeans, the famous scientist, Knight-Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George:—Sir Nevile Henderson, Ambassador in Berlin.

Knight-Grand Cross of the British Empire:— Sir Frank Edward Smith.

Knight-Commander of St. Michael and St. George:—Sir Harry Luke.

Knight-Grand Cross of St. Michael:— Sir Campbell Stuart, Chairman, Imperial Communications Advisory Committee.—Reuter.

JAWAHARLAL IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is arriving here to-morrow morning by the Delhi Express in connection with the Keshab Chandra Sen Centenary and the All-India Students' Conference. He will address a public meeting at Wellington Square to-morrow evening to make a collection to save the Keshab Sen [illegible] Fund.

Silver Price & Miners' Fears

Contend That Reduction Would Throw Them Out Of Work

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

In fixing the price of silver by proclamation President Roosevelt has directed that silver must be delivered for coinage to the mint not later than August 30, on which date the President's power to fix the price of domestic silver by proclamation expires unless renewed by the Congress.

Congressmen in the silver mining states had urged upon President Roosevelt not to reduce the price, contending that a reduction would throw miners out of work.—Reuter.

TERRORISTS' BOYCOTT COLLAPSES

Jerusalem Free From Curfew

JERUSALEM, Dec. 31.

Thousands of Arab villagers and townsmen queuing in front of the temporary office, in the past week, to obtain military identity cards, strikingly proved the complete collapse of terrorists' boycott.

Although the British troops are gradually tightening their control, it is being found difficult to capture individual terroists in towns, who shoot victims and disappear in the labyrinth of alleyways.

The people of Jerusalem are tonight enjoying the relaxation of the curfew restrictions, to celebrate the arrival of the New Year.—Reuter.

NO CHANGE IN U. S. SILVER PRICE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

President Roosevelt has announced that there will be no change in the price at which the Treasury will purchase newly mined domestic silver in 1939.

The President has also extended the date of the expiration of the silver programme to June 30, 1939.

The price of newly mined silver thus continues to be 64.64 cents per ounce.—Reuter.

CONTROL OF SKODA ARMS FACTORY

PRAGUE, Dec. 31.

Reuter is authorised officially to deny the rumours that the control of the Skoda arms factory will ultimately be purchased by Krupps.—Reuter.

LONDON REACTION TO AMERICAN NOTE

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Considerable interest has been aroused in London by the latest United States' Note to Japan, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

The question of British interests in China has been informally discussed between Sir Robert Craigie and Mr. Arita.

Therefore, it is not expected that a British Note will at present be sent to Japan.

While official comment on the American note is not available, observers feel that the line adopted by Washington and the United States arguments closely conform to the views and feelings in London.—Reuter.

EX-PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO GENERALISSIMO

SHANGHAI, Dec. 31.

Wang-ching-wei's message to Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek has caused a considerable stir in diplomatic quarters here, where it is felt that the statement contains potential elements for compromise which might lead to something concrete.

The absence of reaction from Tokio is taken to indicate that Japan at least is not denying Wang-ching-wei's interpretation out of hand.—Reuter.

WILL CHUNGKING CONSIDER?

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Whether the message reached Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek or not is regarded in these circles as a secondary matter, the important thing being that the compromise suggestion has been published.

In the message Wang-ching-wei makes moderate interpretation of Japan's demands and it is considered if this is correct, Chungking might consider using his points as the basis for negotiation.—Reuter.

CATHOLIC PRIEST ARRESTED

For Alleged Illegal Baptism Of 34 Jews

VIENNA Dec. 31

Alois Haning, a Catholic priest of Stillfried, near Vienna, has been arrested for illegally baptising 34 Jews.

He is further accused with accepting money for the ceremony.—Reuter.

SIR PATRICK CADELL DEFIES DURBAR'S ORDER

Thakore To Take 'Serious Steps'

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 1.

After settlement with Sardar on the Rajkot issue the Thakore Saheb has ordered Sir Patrick Caedl to go away as the people of Rajkot do not want him yet. Sir P. Cadell insists on sticking on to his chair till the end of his contract with the Thakore. Thus observed Sjt. Maneklal Patel, a member of the Sate Council in an interview with the Press. He further stated that this action of Sir Patrick has creaed serious trouble in its administrationn, and some difference of opinion amongst Council members. A meeting of the State Council will be held after Christmas holidays. In Sjt. Maneklal's opinion the question of Sir P. Cadell is in the hands of Thakore Saheb who alone can deliver the goods.

It is understood that the Thakore will take serious steps if Sir Patrick is adamant. In this connection the Thakore is negotiating with Mr. Gibson.

Sjt. Dhebar and Vrajlal Shukla left for Bardoli to see Sardar in connection with the reform Committee and further developments.

AUSTRALIAN BUILT WARPLANES

MELBOURNE, Jan. 1.

The first Australian built warplane [illegible] is expected to be completed by the Commonwealth [illegible] factory [illegible] Government [illegible] Minister [illegible] Air [illegible] Government [illegible] Imperial Council of [illegible]

NEW YEAR HONOURS' LIST

TWO BOMBAY KNIGHTS: PATKAR & DALAL

K. C. I. E. For Garret; C. S. I. For Madan & C. I. E. For Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoolah And Gennings

To Be K. C. S. I.

Mr. Reginald Maitland Maxwell, I.C.S., Member Governor-General's Executive Council; Maharana Shri Bhavani Sinhji Bahadur, Maharana of Danta, Rajputana; Thakore Saheb Shri Sir Bahadursinhji Mansinhji, K.C.I.E., Thakore Saheb of Palitana, States of Western India.

To Be C. S. I.

Mr. Percy William Marsh, I.C.S., Junior Member, Board of Revenue, United Provinces; James Alexander Dawson, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam; Mr. Janardan Atmaram Madan, I.C.S., First Grade Commissioner (on leave), Bombay; Mr. Hugh Megison Hood, I.C.S., Secretary, Government of Madras in Home Department (on leave).

To Be C. I. E.

Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Digvijaysinhji Ranjitsinhji Jadeja, Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, States of Western India.

To Be K. C. I. E.

Mr. Malcolm Lyall Darling, I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, Punjab; Mr. Joseph Hugh Garrett, I.C.S., First Grade Commissioner, Bombay, (on leave), and lately Acting Governor of Sind; Mr. Gilbert Pitcairn Hogg, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal (on leave) and lately Acting Governor of Assam.

To Be C. I. E.

Mr. James Drummond Anderson, I.C.S., lately temporary Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Defence Department; Rai Bahadur Purshottam Lall Dhawan, Member of the Federal Public Service Commission; Maj.-Gen. Norman Methuen Wilson, I.M.S., Surgeon-General with Government of Madras; Mr. David Norman Strathie, I.C.S., Member, Board of Revenue, Madras; Mr. Frank D'Souza, Officiating Member, Railway Board, Government of India; Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President, Indian Tariff Board; Raja Durga Singh, Raja of Baghat, Punjab States; Brigadier, Phillip Mortimer, Indian Army, Inspector, Royal Indian Army Service Corps, (on leave); Brigadier Ernest Frederick Steel Dawson, M. C. British Service, Chief Engineer, Western Command, India, Mr. Gerald Snowden Butler, Indian Ordnance Services, Officiating Director of Ordnance Factories, India; Mr. Louis Reginald Fawcus, I.C.S., Officiating Commissioner of Division, (on leave), Bengal; Ferdinand Elyth Wace, I.C.S., Officiating Commissioner, Ambala, Punjab; Mr. Lionel Westropp Jardine, I.C.S. Revenue and Divisional Commissioner, North West Frontier Province; Mr. Anthony Lockhart Binney, I.C.S., Officiating Commissioner, Berar Division, Central Provinces and Berar; Mr. Pannalall, I.C.S., Commissioner, Allahabad Division, United Provinces; Mr. Eric Rawlinson Wood, I.C.S., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Orissa; Mr. [illegible] Agricultural Research Department, Mr. Ralph Somerville Weir, I.E.S. Director of Public Instruction and Deputy Secretary to Government in Education Department; Lt.-Col. Wolseley De Haga Haig, Indian Service of Engineers, Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, Mr. Arthur Clifford Hiley, I. F. S., Chief Conservator of Forests (on leave), Bombay; Cap. Ralph Montague Phillip, Nautical Adviser to Government of India; Mr. Horace Barratt Dunnicliff, I. E. S. Chief Chemist, Central Revenues Chemical Service, and Principal, Government College, Lahore; Lt.-Col. James Bennett Hance, I. M. S. Residency Surgeon Mysore, Bangalore; Lt.-Col Gordon Covell, I. M. S. Director Malaria, Survey of India; Lt.-Col. Mathew George Pigtas, Indian Service of Engineers, Superintending Engineer, Electricity Department, Madras; Lt.-Col. Ernest William O'Gorman Kirwan, I. M. S Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College Calcutta; Mr. John Frederick Gennings, Commissioner of Labour, Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Director of Information, Bombay.

To Be K. B. E. (Civil)

Nawab Sir Liaqat Hyat Khan, Prime Minister, Patiala State, Punjab States.

To Be C. B. E. (Civil)

Dr. Charlotte Leighton Houlton, Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service, India; Rao Bahadur Narayanrao Ganpatrao Tilak Nagarkar, First Class Sardar of the Deccan, Nasik, Bombay; Mr. Mian Ahmad Yar Khan, Commissioner, Lahore Division and Chief Commissioner of the Ministerial Provinces, Punjab.

To Be O. B. E. (Civil)

Miss Ethel Adelaide Douglas, Missionary doctor-in-charge, Lady Kinnaird Women's Hospital, Quetta, now, U. P. Major [illegible] George Evelin William Alston, Indian Political Service, Political Agent, Sibi (on leave) Baluchistan

Mr. Cecil Cuthbert Marshall Anderson, Indian Service of Engineers, Executive Engineer, North-West Frontier Province; Lt.-Col. Kombur Rajagopalaswami Ayyangar, I. M. S. (retired), lately Director, Pasteur Institute of Southern India, Coonoor; Maj. Dharma Prakash Bhargava, I. M. S. Professor of Surgery, Prince of Wales' Medical College, Patna, Bihar; Rai Bahadur Amarendra Nath Dey, Indian Provincial Civil Service, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bihar; Mr. Donald Hamilton Colwin, I. C. S. lately Private Secretary to H. E. Governor of Madras; Capt. James Forsyth, Shipping Master, Calcutta; Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gurdial Singh, Home Member, Council of Regency, Nabha, Punjab States; Mr. Leslie Pearce Addison, I. C. S. Officiating Member Board of Revenue and Collector, [illegible] Kilburn, Indian Service [illegible] Superintendent of Police, Hazara, N. W. F. Province, Lt.-Col. [illegible] Commandant, Bahawalpur State Forces (Retired), Major [illegible] Bajwa, Chief [illegible] Kapurthala State, Punjab; Mr. [illegible] Chief [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. Walter [illegible] Joshua Pollitt, Labour Commissioner for the City of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District, Bombay; Mr. Joshua Forbes Russell, Indian Service of Engineers, Exe-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISE-MENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Physical Instructor for the T. & T. V. Sarvajanik High School, Surat. Persons proficient in Indian as well as European Games, drill, etc., should apply to the Headmaster, stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected, by 5-1-39. (10202)

Wanted Qualified Veterinary Assistant Surgeons for employment in the State. Pay Rs. 55-5-130. Will be guided in all matters of leave, pension, etc. by State Rules. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Army Minister, Alwar, before the 25th January, 1939. (10201)

43 SITUATIONS WANTED.

Experienced Parsi Matriculate wants to serve as as school teacher in Bombay or upcountry. Second Language French. Apply Box No. 11199, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET.

To Let—"Il Palazzo", a magnificent Bungalow situate at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, with large Drawing, Dining and Reception Rooms, 14 Bed-rooms with bathrooms attached, verandahs all round, 4 Kitchens, ample godown and store rooms, Garage accommodation for 6 cars, stables, 20 Servants quarters, beautiful garden. Rent moderate. Can be let whole or in parts. Apply Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, Mercantile Bank Building, Fort. (10219)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Important to Parents modern training for your children under expert European Lady's supervision "the infant and primary classes", Adenwalla Mansion Chowpatty. (11197)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel. D.D.S., Hospital Road. Karachi. (9857)

245. ASTROLOGERS

Prof. Gill and Dhariwal cure old and incurable diseases by Spiritualism and Prophesy past, present and future by Phrenology and Palmistry. Possess certificates from all parts of world. Visit 1 to 6, Apollo Hotel, Apollo Bunder, 1st Floor, Room 22, Bombay. (11201)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-6-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

TOBACCO LICENSES expiring on 31st December, 1938, will be renewed upto 31st January, 1939, as a matter of grace. No further extension of time will be allowed. Licenses not renewed upto that date will be held to have lapsed to Government and dealers selling tobacco thereafter without a valid license will render themselves liable to be dealt with under the Tobacco Act.

(Sd.) H. T. SORLEY,
Collector of Bombay.

Old Custom House, Bombay.
2nd January, 1939

10235

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in the Mechanical Training Establishment:—

(a) One Chargeman Instructor Fitter on the pay of Rs. 130-5-160.

(b) Three Instructor Fitters on the pay of Rs. 120-5-150.

ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS.

(a) CHARGEMAN INSTRUCTOR FITTER:—Candidates must have served an apprenticeship of 4½ years in a Marine Engineering Workshop followed by a period of at least 4 years at sea as an Engineer in the Mercantile Marine. Preference will be shown to applicants who are in possession of a First or Second Class Board of Trade Certificate.

(b) INSTRUCTOR FITTER:—Candidates must have served an apprenticeship of at least 4½ years in the fitting department of an engineering firm of repute. They must be able to instruct apprentices in all types of precision fitting work.

Candidates for both posts should be able to speak, read and write English and read blue print drawings.

Applications from candidates who have no educational attainments will not be considered.

Apply in writing, stating age, experience, educational and technical qualifications, with copies of references etc., to:

THE COMMANDING OFFICER,
Naval Depot, (M.T.E.),
Bombay.

Closing date 14th January, 1939.

C. J. NICOLL,
Captain.

Navy Office,
Bombay, 28th December, 1938.

10208.

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted for immediate purchase one second hand linotype composing machine, equipped with 1-3 magazines, gas or electric pot D. C. motor, complete with mattresses and all other accessories. Apply sharp Box No. 11192, "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Agents to sell Woollen & Silk cloth. Pay Rs. 50|- to 150|- P. M. No investment in any shape. Majestic House, Ludhiana. (Punjab). (11163A)

Wanted cloth canvassing agents. Pay Rs. 100|- T. A. 50|-. Apply for terms and free samples. Watson Cloth Mills, Ludhiana. (Pb.) (11163)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loan Advanced, on Estate, Hundis Loan, Insurance-Policy, Ornaments, and on Credits—write or see Narotamdas Harjiwandas, Bankers, Masjid Bunder Road, Opposite Imperial Bank No. 272 Bombay 3. (11195)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Entrust your Products to Influential and Reliable Selling Agents for Northern India. Gajadhar & Sons, 10 Club Road Allahabad (India). (11191)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 32 of 1936.

Sir JAMSHEDJI JEEJIBHOY, Bart. and others. ..Plaintiffs.
versus.
SORABJI BYRAMJI WARDEN and others. ..Defendants.

PURSUANT TO DECREE Absolute for Sale, dated 3rd March, 1938 and orders dated 3rd May, 1938 and 17th June, 1938, and 19-9-1938, the right, title and interest of the deceased Byramji Hirjibhoy Warden in the half share in the property at Fergueson Road and the right, title and interest in the properties, situate at Antop Hill near the Western Side of Matunga Road will be sold by Public Auction in two lots by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court.

Lot No. I at the premises on WEDNESDAY, 11th January, 1939 at 4 p.m. (S. T.). Lot No. II before the Commissioner in the Court House on THURSDAY, 12th January, 1939, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

(LOT NO. I.)

Property, situate at Fergueson Road, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2|71 of Lower Parel Division containing 820 sq. yards or thereabouts.

(LOT NO. II.)

Properties, situate near the Western Side of Matunga Road leading to Sion (a) bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 293, 363, 364, 365 of Matunga Division new Survey Nos. 1-2-3-4-14-15|1037 containing 1702 sq. yards (b) bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 293, 363, 364, 365 and 367 Matunga Division New Survey Nos. 5-9-15|1037 containing 1903 sq. yards (c) bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 293, 363, 364, 365, 377 of Matunga Division New Survey Nos. 15-16|1037 containing 1618 sq. yards and (d) bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 293, 363, 364, 365 and 367 of Matunga Division and New Survey No. 6|1022 containing 409 sq. yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. BANKER & CO.; Attorneys for the plaintiffs above-named at No. 69, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1938.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.

10229

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at 57, Medows Street, Fort, of complete Household Furniture, Zunda cabinet, Billiard table, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington typewriter, Chubb safe, Chesterfield sets, Harmoniums, etc.

CITY'S ONE & ONLY A NEW YEAR DAY ATTRACTION!
TO-DAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
New Theatres' Musical

THE
STREET SINGER
Starring:—SAIGAL-KANAN
Daily 4-45, 7-30, & 10-15 P. M.
SIXTH WEEK OF SUCCESS.
MINERVA

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
O. S. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer.	Arrival.	Dep
Jedmour Maru	22nd Dec.	30th Dec
Eihuku ,,	10th Jan	23rd Jan.
Glasgow ,,	19th	26th ,,
Ryuun ,,	23rd ,,	8th Feb
Tokyo ,,	13th Feb.	26th ,,
Nissan ,,	8th Mar.	20th Mar.

* Only for Import.
OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2266. Telegrams: "SYOSEN"

WITH THE WARP OF WOMAN'S HEART;
—and the WEFT of MAN'S AMBITION:
PRABHAT
WOVE THE SILKEN SMOOTHNESS OF
My Son

PRABHAT'S MODERN PROBLEM PICTURE which is DELIGHTING thousands of hearts!
STARRING:
SHANTA HUBLIKAR
ULHAS, MAMA BHAT & V. THENGDI
6th Soaring Week
AT
CENTRAL
4 SHOWS TO-DAY AT 1-45, 4-30, 7-15 and 10 P.M.

HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1-45 P. M.
GENERAL FILMS'
INDUSTRIAL INDIA
STARRING:
SHOBHANA SAMARTH
NOW IN 7th WEEK
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15, & 10 P.M.

"The Best Show in the Town"—
is the unanimous verdict of those who enjoyed MINER VA'S Greatest Achievement!
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PLAZA

India's Position In International Trade

Improvement In Exports To India Disclosed In Hamburg Trade Commissioner's Report

A GREAT REDUCTION IN RECESSION BUT NOT A COMPLETE CHECK IN THE DECLINE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND, GENERALLY SPEAKING, AN IMPROVEMENT IN EXPORTS TO INDIA BUT NOT A SIMILAR UNIFORM IMPROVEMENT IN EXPORTS FROM INDIA, ARE DISCLOSED IN THE REPORT OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER AT HAMBURG FOR JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1938, JUST ISSUED.

The countries lying within the jurisdiction of the Hamburg Office are: Northern France, Germany including former Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark and Scandinavian countries.

During the third quarter of the year, the decline in international trade was not completely checked, but the extent of the recession was greatly reduced. For 53 countries, whose foreign trade accounts for 90-95 per cent. of the world trade, the calculations of the German Statistical Office show that the decline in their total trade amounts to about 3 per cent. during this quarter. It should be noted, however, that, as a rule, foreign trade tends to rise in the third quarter of the year, and therefore the actual decline should be regarded to be of a somewhat higher order.

INDIAN EXPORTS

Although all the above countries have increased their total imports, there does not appear to have been a similar uniform improvement in their imports from India. Only Holland and the Scandinavian countries seem to have increased their imports from India; France has increased her imports from India also, compared to the previous two quarters of the current year, and also as compared to the corresponding quarter of 1937, the increase, however, being more on apparent than a real one, for in terms of volume there is scarcely any general improvement. Of the other countries, Germany and Switzerland have, compared to the previous quarters, slightly reduced their imports from India, though in so far as Germany is concerned the decline in imports from India compared to the corresponding quarter of 1937, is very substantial; Indian imports into Belgium have steadily declined during each quarter of the current year, and for the third quarter of the current year are 65,000,000 francs below the imports during the same quarter in 1937, Poland has also reduced her imports as compared to her imports for the same period in the previous year although, as compared to the second quarter, there is no decline, and lastly it will be noticed that India has suffered very considerably in Czechoslovakia which has reduced her imports from India very substantially.

TRADE WITH GERMANY

Trade between India and Germany during the current year has suffered fairly seriously. Both the imports from India, as well as exports to India have steadily declined since the beginning of this year. The imports from India during the first quarter at 41,600,000 reichmarks, were still fairly satisfactory, but by the third quarter they had declined to 30,000,000 reichmarks only. The exports, too, have declined in the same way from 28.1 in the first quarter of 1938 to 23.2 in the third quarter of the current year.

Compared to the previous year, Germany exports to India have suffered perhaps even more seriously than have imports from India into Germany, with the result that the balance of trade in favour of India has, in spite of the decline in the total value of the trade actually improved.

The importation of wheat has increased since last year in a surprising manner from 351,000 dzs. to 1,365,000 dzs.

Imports of prepared skins, too, have improved in an appreciable manner. But it is in regard to the imports of decorticated and undecorticated groundnuts that there has occurred the largest quantitative increase.

ANGLO-FRENCH TRADE

During the current year, France's imports from India have, in terms of value, increased by 49,000,000 francs, an increase of just over 5 per cent, while her exports to India have increased by 31,000,000 francs or by 38 per cent. The balance of trade in favour of India shows as a result, on paper an increase of 18,000,000 francs, but having regard to the devaluation which the French currency has undergone to the interval, it is evident that there has been no real improvement in the balance of trade in favour of India.

LOWER BALANCE WITH BELGIUM

During the first nine months of 1938, Belgium imports from India heavily declined as compared to same period in 1937. Belgian exports to India also declined but to a smaller extent, with the result that the trade for the first nine months between the two countries shows a balance of trade in favour of India of 251,000,000 Belgian francs, a figure which is 188,000,000 francs below the figure of the balance in favour of India during the previous year.

In the current year, Indian trade with Holland, too, has suffered severely though the decline in imports from India is partly explained by combined figures for India and Burma in 1937.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA ANXIETY

The third quarter of the year 1938 was a period of anxiety for Czechoslovakia. A very substantial reduction in imports from India took place. Czechoslovakia's exports to India, however, have shown a consistent increase during 1938.

At the end of this quarter, Czechoslovakia lost Sudetenland and with it went a very considerable portion of a number of industries. For instance, the textile group of industries lost 75 per cent of her cotton industry, 85 per cent of her woollen, hemp and jute industries and practically the whole of the silk industry. She has lost the bulk of her ceramic, glass and coal industries. And lastly, she has lost the bulk of her coal (lignite supplies.

EXPORTS TO POLAND

During the current year India's exports to Poland have fallen, imports increased and, therefore, balance of trade in favour of India has declined. In the third quarter, however, Indian exports have shown some improvement. During the current year India's imports from India of cotton have fallen substantially in value, of jute have maintained more or less level of the previous year, of ganese or have been in very substantial quantity though after the first quarter they have returned to the low levels of the previous year, and of chrome ore have fallen off very severely.

INDO-SWISS TRADE

During the current year the trade between Switzerland and India has tended to maintain the high level reached in the previous year, the only significant change being the improvement shown in Switzerland's exports to India. The balance of trade now therefore, is against India to the extent of over a million Swiss francs.

TRADE WITH SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

It was only during the third quarter of the current year that foreign trade of Scandinavian countries began to be adversely affected by world depression, but generally, trade with India has not suffered at all.

The Report further deals with the trend of prices, the activity undertaken in the interests of Indian trade, the assistance given to Indian business-men tour abroad and a mass of statistics in appendices.

A STAR IS BORN .....
Says the Film Critic of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" while Speaking of the histrionic talents of SCREENLAND'S GLAMOUR-GIRL
RENUKA DEVI
in Screenland's Sweetest Romance
3rd Week **BHABI** 3rd Week
A Bombay Talkies' Social Super Jewel
with
P. JAIRAJ
MEERA * MAYADEVI
M. Nazir—P. F. Pithawala—
Gyanchandra—Rama Shukul—
—V. H. Desai—
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RAIL E-TABLE

G.Railway

(IN FOR OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals Departures from Victoria T

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Ma	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mr)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail)	9 00	20 45
Madras Exp	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Ma	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Exp	13 50	21 35
Poona Exp	17 00	11 50
Poona Expr	19 24	8 05
Allahabad E	20 15	7 00

B. B. I. Railway

Time-table from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals Departures from Bombay Cen

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad	5 35	13 50
Delhi Expres	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar M	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mai	9 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Surat	9 45	15 10
The Flying Surat	10 56	18 05
Ahmedabad E	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar E	18 45	8 45
Baroda Pass	20 53	9 25

*If Monday Bank Holiday, this train will run Tuesday.

ARRIVAL BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Rid Passengers)	9 40

AIR TIMINGS

The following mail time table is in force in B...—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: ay (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-a. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thy 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY(Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hour posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY(Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hour posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (Calcutta)—SINGAPORE & AUSRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Friday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday, 9-30 a.m.

BOMBAY (Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6 a.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Monday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOM—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebander.

Departure from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 8-45 a.m.

Arrival:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY

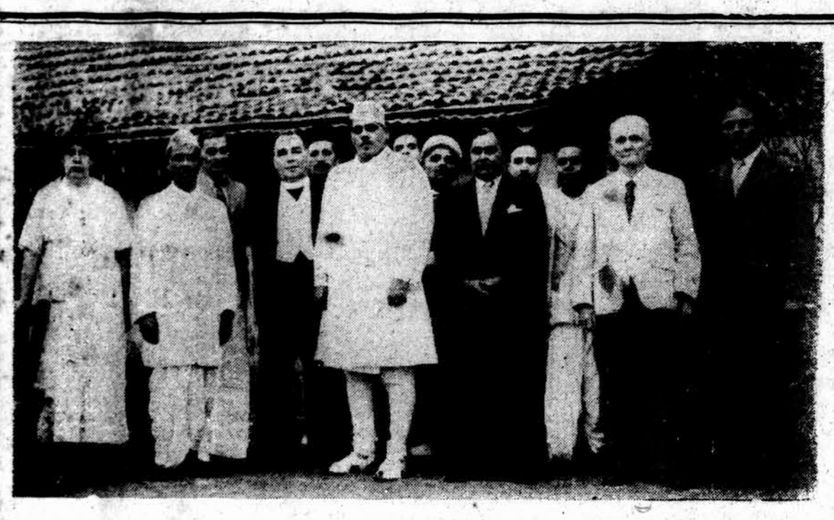
Moumar lives happily in his hut; he is well and does not suffer from any infirmity; moreover, he is industrious. From dawn, as soon as the sun begins to shine, till nightfall when the day is ending, Moumar works energetically at the palm oil business, run by the Equatorial Africa Palm Oil Company. His work is appreciated by his employers and he is appointed overseer.

Moumar is prudent, he does not waste money earned, in a word, he is thrifty. He does not risk his money by playing at cards or dice; he does not buy all kinds of useless articles; on the contrary, he puts his money for purchasing most necessary objects for his house-hold, and what remains he puts in the savings bank thus, Moumar lives happily with his family.

But one day Moumar does not feel well; his body is hot, he has cold shivers. He lays down on his bed and cannot do any work thinking as soon as he realises that he has malaria, he takes 20 grains of quinine every day for 7 days. And then—wonderful result— at the end of the 7 days Moumar is quite cured and goes back to his work with pleasure.

Quinine is, in fact, a marvellous remedy which has already saved millions of people kept to their bed by malaria.

The Malaria Commission of the League of Nations now recommends, in fighting malaria, a daily dose of grains of quinine, to be taken during the entire fever season and for treating this malady, a dose of 15 to 20 grains of quinine per day for 5 to 7 days. No additional treatment is required, but in case of relapse, repeat the treatment as before.



The Hon Mr. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, Bombay (centre) performed the opening ceremony of the Igatpuri Electric Supply at Igatpuri on Monday last.

PITFALLS OF 'PLANNED ECONOMY'

Its Effect On International Trade

By Prof. K. S. Srikantan

At a time when the world has turned to planning as a solution of its economic and social problems, an article like this from the pen of an economist may certainly may come as a surprise But the truth has to be told. The advent of 'planned economy', though it is often expected to solve the present problems, tends to create problems and difficulties of its own. Though planning is a substitution for competitive economy, the process is not so simple as it appears. The transition cannot be accomplished smoothly and painlessly. Nor does it necessarily imply a change for the better, leading to larger national incomes and higher standards of life. In fact, the immediate consequence of planned economy would be a lowering of the standard of life and economic prosperity.

Essentially National

"Planned economy' as defined by Warner Sombart, the greatest living philosopher of Capitalism, is essentially national. As a rule every country in which planning had been put into effect, in the course of the last few years, the transition has been accompanied by the adoption of strict protectionist policy, which resulted in the isolation of home markets. Under a system of natonal planning, therefore, international ecoomic relations are necessarily restricted. The system of world economy is broken into a number of more or less effectively closed national units. The competitive organisation of the world market is being destroyed without its being replaced by any other comprehensive scheme of international economic relations. The world is now painfully realising the consequences of these restrictions. Returns from national industries and the standards of well being have severely lowered everywhere. In a closed national economy, it is needless to point out that production ceases to be governed by considerations of relative costs and returns. As it is, in a planned economy, the income derived by the community from production diminishes, since labour and capital are necessarily diverted from occupations in which they could obtain the maximum return to less remunerative but more important employments.

Another Difficulty

Apart from the diversion of productive forces to less remunerative employments, there is also another difficulty in economic planning. The trend of modern industrial development it is well-known, is towards standardized mass production. The development of industrial technique has been proceeding in this direction. In a world broken up as a result of this economic planning, into a number of isolated economic units, the giant industries which have grown up under conditions of world-wide competition are forced to depend upon the purchasing capacity of the respective home markets—a purchasing capacity, which, as we saw, has already dwindled. Particularly severe is the effect of planned economy on agriculture. These effects the farmers have been painfully feeling in the course of the last few years, in the fall of the prices of those commodities for which the foreign market is closing. In actual fact, no country, however, large and abundantly supplied with natural resources, is so placed as to be able to exist in complete isolation. Numerous are the sacrifices that a country crying for planned economy has to make in exchange for the questionable degree of economic stability it seems to attain. Even Herr Hitler, in one of his recent speeches, declared that a self-sufficient Germany under modern conditions was an impossibility.

Ultimate Loss Certain

It is true there would be interests which would stand to gain from the immediate effects of the transition to closed national economy. But even they will be disappointed in their expectations later on owing to reduction of the purchasing power of the community. Exporting industries and trades, shipping and transport in general and branches of international finance will all suffer. In fact, the balance of these opposing interests is so exactly adjusted that the choice between planned economy and competitive economy is made difficult. The danger of planned economy is not limited to industrial countries. To most of the agricultural countries, whose development is entirely due to large industrial capitalism, 'planned economy' is an extremely severe blow. To America and Australasia the adaptation to a new economic order in which a large part of the production of foodstuffs and raw materials finds no market is a very severe problem involving heavy sacrifices. In the midst of instability, stability in economic matters is an impossibility. To efface competition from the modern economic organisation is well nigh impossible. If it is effected, it is bound to bring a severe diminution in economic prosperity. The future of planned economy, therefore, depends largely upon its capacity to devise and put into effect a workable scheme of international economic co-operation.

CONGRESS DELEGATES FROM KAIRA

92 CANDIDATES FOR 26 SEATS

(From Our Correspondent)

Nadiad, Dec 30

A keen contest is expected during the election of the delegates for the ensuing session of the Tripuri Congress in Kaira district.

A large number of candidates from the Taluka and City divisions have filed their nomination papers

For the 20 and 6 seats allotted to the Taluka and City divisions 59 and 33 candidates respectively have sent their nominations.

Darbar Gopaldas Desai, Ravajibhai Manibhai Patel, Tribhovandas Kishibhai Patel, Gokaldas Bapu, Shrimati Bhaktilaxmi Gopaldas Desai and other prominent Congress workers are contesting the elections.

The election will be held on January 8.

ANTI-FEDERATION CAMPAIGN IN MADRAS

Don't Vacillate And Resist Its Imposition, Says Mr. S. S. Iyengar

MADRAS, Jan. 1.

By accepting the Federation as outlined in the Government of India Act, we will be putting a stop to the fight for Swaraj, observed Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, presiding over a largely attended public meeting at Tilak Ghat, this evening inaugurating the Anti-Federation campaign in the city, under the auspices of the Madras and the Andhra District Congress Committees, over 15,000 people attended the meeting.

ATTEMPT TO PELT STONE AT PREMIER

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, who was present, addressed a few words towards the close of the meeting when a man from the audience attempted to pelt a stone at him but was prevented from doing so by the police who removed him from the meeting. It is alleged that the man had a catapult in his hand when the police seized him

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar said that even the Muslim League was against the proposed Federation, and there were other parties in the country who were also of the same opinion, on this question there could be no differences of opinion at all. The Haripura Congress and all Congress organisations in the country had passed resolutions stating that the Federation was unacceptable to them until material changes were made. He was of opinion, however that no changes would really be effected, under these circumstances their duty was clear. They should not vacillate, and alter their opinions from time to time, but resist the imposition of "this unwanted Federation." His chief objections were two: namely, a mixture of Indians States, where there was no responsible Government, and autonomous provinces would not work; secondly, there was no real power to the representatives of the people under the scheme.

Concluding, Mr Iyengar appealed to the non-Brahmins not to attempt to create a split among the people by dividing them into Aryans and Dravidians. "I beg of you to resist from this kind of propaganda which will do no good either to the Brahmins or non-Brahmins".

Mr. Rajagopalachariar speaking next said that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar had clearly stated why the Federatinn scheme should be opposed, and he was entirely in agreement with his views.—A. P.

Bombay's Reception To Rajkot Satyagrahis

A warm reception was given at the Bombay Central to Sjt. Virchand Panachand Shah, leader of Rajkot Satyagrahis who arrived by the Kathiawar Mail on Sunday morning, accompanied by a batch of volunteers. They were garlanded on behalf of the B. P. C. C and a number of other organisations. Among those present were Sjt. Nagindas Master, Sjt. S. K. Patil and Sjt. Samaldas Gandhi. A large number of citizens and Congress volunteers who were present at the station greeted the Satyagrahis.

The Satyagrahis were taken in a procession through the Lamington Road, Vithalbhai Patel Road, C. P. Tank, Kalbadevi, Tamba Kanta and Zaveri Bazar. On their way, the processionists halted near the Opera House and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who came down from his residence blessed the Satyagrahis.

The procession terminated in a meeting at the Bullion Exchange Hall, Zaveri Bazar, where Sjt. Virchand and his followers were given a welcome. Sjt Nagindas Master who presided referred to the sacrifices of the Rajkot volunteers and said that though many of their names were unknown to the outside world, each Satyagrahis could take equal credit for the glorious victory.

Sjt. Virchand Panachand Shah said that the Satyagrahis deserved credit for conducting their fight on the two great principles of truth and non-violence.

A Few Words Of Thanks

AND

A New Year's Greeting

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BOMBAY RACES

MR. FIELDON SPEAKS

V U B Comparable With Any Station In World

Controller Of Broadcasting Talks To Bombay Listeners— In On New Year Day

The following talk was broadcast by Mr. Lionel Fielden Controller of Broadcasting, from the Bombay Station last night:—

I am going to talk to you for a few minutes about a subject which I hope will interest at least 7,000 of you—those who were kind enough to answer the questionnaire which were sent out to the Bombay listeners in May. We sent out 17,000 of these questionnaires and we got 7,000 replies. Some people have told me that we should have got more but personally I think this is a most surprising and happy result, and proves that there is a keen interest in broadcasting in the Bombay Presidency. I am quite certain that if the B. B. C issued a questionnaire they would not have received more than 40 per cent replies, or anything like it. I would like to say too how grateful I am for the trouble and thought which was taken in filling this form. Of course, I could talk for hours about the results and I wish you were here by my side to go through some of them and see how extraordinarily different the tastes of listeners are. The real moral of this questionnaire is that we need 10 stations and not one for the Bombay Presidency if we are to please everybody. I will try to give you as briefly as possible some of the chief results which emerge from your replies.

You will remember that the first question we asked was whether certain items of the programme should be abolished that is to say, morning transmissions, midday transmissions, European music, English talks or Marathi talks. I will tell you candidly that I put this question mainly in order to see whether we could economise, because it is very difficult, indeed much more difficult than most people suppose, to run a station effectively on Rs. 350/- a day. The B. B. C.—I am afraid I always quote this example—spends between 4 to 5 thousand pounds a day on programmes, or let us say roughly Rs. 50,000 a day. The difficulty is that we have to stand up and be compared with the B. B. C. and other similar services which possess almost unlimited funds. You twiddle your knots and expect just the same standard from each service. If we really funked this comparison, we might just reduce our Service to say an hour a day and pay Rs. 350/- for that hour only but this won't do in broadcasting, at least not in my view. Broadcasting is a Service and it should be there for those who subscribe to it for most part of the day, if not indeed all day. It is only by this means that it can have time to appeal to various classes, to the educated and the uneducated, the townsmen and the villager, to women, to children, to students, to lovers of classical music or light music and so on. Therefore, somehow or other we have got to run long programmes including talks and plays in four languages and two widely different types of music on small funds. It was for this reason that I asked you whether you would mind if certain things were abolished. If for instance, we could abolish morning transmission, that would be a saving in our funds and in the work of our small staff and so on. Well, I am afraid, your answers do not help me much. 4,500 of you wanted the morning transmissions but only 1,500 would have them abolished. 4,500 wanted midday transmissions and only 1,500 would do without them. That seems to mean that we cannot abolish these transmissions.

EUROPEAN MUSIC.

The question of whether we should abolish European music gave, as you might expect, rather a different result, 1,300 listeners did not answer the question at all, 3,000 wanted European music and 2,700 were willing to do without it.

If we take your 7,000 answers as representative, as I think we should certainly do, because you are the keenest listeners, this means that about 40 per cent of our listeners want European music, 35 per cent do not want it and 25 per cent are indifferent. You see how difficult it is for broadcasting to please everyone. But in this case at least we can do something by giving you alternative programmes in the evening.

The answer to the last part of the question in which I asked—whether you would be sorry if we abolished talks in Marathi—was rather surprising. There were 1,800 listeners who voted in favour of Marathi talks but there were actually no less than 3,700 who voted against them. I cannot pretend to explain why so many of you should have voted for the abolition of talks in Marathi but there it is. Judging by this result, it seems that when we put a Marathi talk out from Bombay, we please about a quarter of our listeners but we thoroughly annoy one half.

HOW LONG SHOULD ONE SING?

The second question was on a point upon which there is always controversy, that is to say, how long any one Indian artiste should sing? I suppose that this is one of the most difficult question which faces Indian broadcasting. There is a tradition in India that an artiste cannot sing well unless he or she sings for a considerable time and gets warmed up. After only three years in India, I cannot pretend to a knowledge of Indian music but I have discussed this question with a great many people and my impression is that the old tradition is breaking down very quickly: also it is my firm impression that the warming up process is utterly unsuitable for broadcasting. The films and the gramophone companies have already shown that it can be dispensed with, and I think that radio will have to follow in the same direction. Your answers to this question showed that opinion is extraordinarily divided 1,200 people were for less than 15 minutes at a time for an artist, another 1,800 were for less than 30 minutes, another 1,200 were for less than 1 hour and 1,100, the smallest figures, you will notice, were for more than 1 hour. You see that there are 4,000 of you here who want less than 1 hour and of these about 3,000 would have less than 30 minutes but there are only 1,100 who want more than 1 hour. The general tendency of opinion, therefore, is quite clearly for a period of about half-an-hour and I think we should regard that as our norm.

Do not for heaven's sake think that All-India Radio wants to abolish classical music. It may, quite possibly want to abolish or curtail the activities of bad classical singers with harsh voices, who do more harm than good to the cause of classical music, but its object certainly must be and will be to retain the best traditions of Indian music and to give them as far as possible in a form which the majority of listeners seem to like.

QUESTION OF LANGUAGES

Now I come to the question of languages. Any Station Director or Controller of Broadcasting might well break his heart over the question of language in the Bombay Presidency. I do not believe for one single moment that any broadcasting station can really do good work under present Indian conditions when it has to cope with more than two languages. The fact is, of course, that we want more stations in the Bombay Presidency but the building of new stations depend on revenues and revenues depend not only on listeners but upon the general state of world trade and on what Hitler says at Munich or what Roosevelt says in Washington. For the next two or three years I am afraid that India has got to depend on the stations she has and the Bombay Presidency has got to make shift with these two transmitters.

The first question I asked about language was—which language each of you would consider as your mother tongue? The answer to this question revealed a clear majority for Gujarati and the results were roughly as follows:—

Gujarati	2,500
Marathi	1,500
Hindustani	1,200
English	350
Canarese	70
Konkani	39

Now, wait a minute, because there are other questions about language which tell a different story. I also asked in which language you would prefer talks to be? About 1,400 listeners voted for two languages but the results were very different to those which I have just given you about the mother tongue. No less than 2,500 listeners wanted talks to be in Hindustani and the same number, 2,500 wanted them to be in English. Only 1,700 wanted them in Gujarati and only 1,500 in Marathi. The champions of Konkani were only 12. Now this is a curious result because it seems to show that many listeners whose mother tongue is Gujarati or Marathi prefer talks in English or Hindustani. If we were to work here at the Bombay Station exactly on the basis of these replies, we should have out of 65 talks a month, 20 in English, 20 in Hindustani, 13 in Gujarati and 12 in Marathi. This is actually our present policy so far as talks in Gujarati and Marathi are concerned. Upto the present, however, we have never considered that there was in Bombay the demand for Hindustani talks and dramas which this questionnaire has shown.

Now I come back to this question of four languages at Bombay. Think how difficult it is. It means on the one hand, that we are always irritating some section of listeners who do not know the language which is being broadcast and it means on the other hand, that our small staff of 8 people on the programme side has got to perform linguistic acrobatics all the time.

Now let us go one step further with this language question. I asked you "in which language you would like Calcutta, Delhi, Madras Stations to broadcast." In the case of Delhi, 4,000 listeners said Hindustani, and 1,700 said English. In the case of Calcutta, 3,500 said Hindustani, 1,700 said English and only 399 said Bengali. In the case of Madras, 3,500 said Hindustani, 1,700 said English, only 400 said Tamil and only 200 Telgu.

UNITY OF LANGUAGES

Now I think these 3 questions which I have just described to you have given us a very interesting result. Firstly the mother tongue question which shows a lot of diversity, secondly the question as to what language talks should be given in, which shows Hindustani and English easily leading, and thirdly the question as to what language talks from other Stations should be given in, which shows a complete and absolute victory for Hindustani and English. Does it not seem therefore that the general tendency, at least in Bombay, is towards a single language or towards two languages only? I know the language question is a very delicate one and that any threat to a language is apt to rouse its adherents to unreasoning fury. But surely there can be no real question of the relative importance of preserving many languages if we realize that such a policy must militate against the mutual understanding of communities or provinces or countries or indeed of the whole of humanity. Broadcasting, thank goodness, not only in India but throughout the world is inevitably forced to work towards simplification and unity of languages, and I am glad to see that the results of this questionnaire do at any rate to some extent support this tendency.

Leaving the question of language and coming back to programmes, I asked you whether you generally listen to classical Indian music, light Indian music or European music? Some of you, in fact about 4,000 of you, ignored the word 'generally' and put down 'yes' against two of these or even against all three, so that there are really 11,000 replies instead of 7,000 to this question. Of this 11,000, 4,800 voted for light Indian music, 3,900 for classical Indian music and 2,100 for European music. That gives us a proportion of 100 to 82 to 44: or in other words, two hours of light Indian music to 98 minutes of classical Indian music to 53 minutes of European music. This you will find is very nearly exactly the policy which we follow.

DRAMAS

Let us take the question of dramas which is perhaps the most difficult of all if we are to satisfy everybody. Hindustani dramas, rather surprisingly, lead in popularity, 3,000 listeners preferring this to any other. Marathi comes next with 2,500, Gujerati third with 2,300 and English in this case last with 1,300. This is a terrible result for any one who has to run a broadcasting station and I can only say that we will do our best to meet the demand. Don't forget what I said about our staff. To persuade an author to write a play, to adapt a play for the microphone, to rehearse it and produce it, is no light task, and to do it in four languages regularly requires more staff and funds than we can afford. Yet I think it is being done as far as in our power lies, and done, if I may say so, nobly, by the small staff which we have.

The results of the questionnaire have made me feel that there is a happy and growing interest in broadcasting throughout the Presidency and that on the whole our programmes are meeting with your approval. Of course, nobody can like everything in a broadcasting programme any more than they like everything in a daily newspaper. Some listeners in this country sit down and listen all day long to their radio sets and then of course they hear some items which they do not like. If they had to read the whole of the newspaper from cover to cover every day, they would feel much the same. Looking at the programmes of Bombay to-day, I am quite certain that this station has advanced by leaps and bounds in scope, variety and standard of performance and our correspondence shows that it is exerting a wider and wider influence. As you know, we have recently opened our new Studios here and I think that you should all be aware of the difference that they have undoubtedly made in the quality of both speech and music. Listeners will always have their grouses about broadcasting in whatever country and under whatever conditions it takes place. There will always be mistakes, items which disappoint, items which irritate one type of opinion or another. Human talent and human prejudice will never allow ten hours of new perfection every day. All I can say is that after twelve years of broadcasting I know that this station is comparable to-day in efficiency acoustics and activity with any in the world. It is a station of which both I and, I hope, you also, can be unhesitatingly proud.

ESTABLISHED 1919

NEW INDIA
Assurance Company, Limited.
(Incorporated in India)

Chairman:—
Sir CHUNILAL V. MEHTA K.C.S.I.

	Rs.
Subscribed Capital	3,56,05,275
Paid-up Capital	71,21,055
Total Funds	2,28,07,602
Claims paid over	6,50,00,000

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MALARIA

The biggest danger in fevers is the poisons which destroy nerve and muscle tissues. That's why you feel shaky and exhausted.

To get new strength you must re-build these wasted tissues, but your stomach is so weak you can't digest ordinary foods.

Doctors, throughout India, have proved that Horlicks can be digested by fever patients when other foods nauseate. What's more Horlicks immediately stops this wasting away of your tissues and gives your whole body new strength. Convalescence is shortened.

In an amazingly short time you feel full of vigour and vitality.

Buy Horlicks today,—available everywhere.

TO-DAY ON R

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
12-0 noon Some less known ragas: Bhankar.
12-10 p.m. Abdulla. 12-30 Jaunpuri on Sarod. 12-50 Jeeru Khan of Panipat. 12-55 Market rates, announcements. 1-5 Music. 3-30 Indian History. 3-50 Musical interval. 3-55 Marathi literature, by M. D. Altekar. 4-15 An aside: for teachers only. 6-0 Balkrishnabuwa Kapileshwari. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Abdulla. 8-0 Trade review, by Seth V. D. Govindji. 8-15 East and West. 8-25 Readings from Shri Harnathji. 8-35 Sundarbai. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Ghulam Mustafa. 9-30 News 9-50 Urbs Prima in Indis, 1. Municipal taxes by Purushottam Trikamdas. 10-5 Gretel Sommer, violin recital. 10-15 Ivy Austin: vocal recital. 10-25 Peter Barrie: popular songs. 10-35 Symphony concert. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9550 kc/s)
8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 & 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. As in Bombay I.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
6-0 to 6-30 As in Bombay I. 6-30 For children (Gujrati). 7-0 Variety. 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay I. 10-5 Balkrishnabuwa Kapileshwari. 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
8-0 a.m. Mukerji and his music: Ramkali. 8-10 Deolibai. 8-30 An Israj recital by L. Ghosh: Bhairvin. 8-35 Bande Hasan. 9-10 K.C. Ghosh. 9-30 Violin recital by S. M. Ghosh. 9-40 Gajrabai. 12-0 noon In Memoriam. 1-0 p.m. BBC Programme. 8-10 K. C. Ghosh. 6-30 Eman Kalyan on Sitar, Sarangi and Sarinda. 6-40 Gajrabai. 7-0 For villagers only. 8-0 Bande Hasan. 8-15 Climate and economic efficiency (Hindustani) by Dr. Shafi Ahmed. 8-30 Deolibai. 8-45 Instrumental trio. 8-55 Gajrabai. 9-50 K. C. Ghosh. 10-0 Population problem and distant emigration by Rev. C. F. Andrews. 10-15 Deolibai. 10-30 Bande Hasan. 10-45 Gajrabai.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
8-0 to 10-0 a.m. & 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I. 6-10 Deolibai. 6-30 Murli ki dhun by Indu Deb: Pilu. 6-35 Bande Hasan. 7-0 K. C. Ghosh. 7-20 Gajrabai. 7-40 Deolibai. 8-0 to 8-50 As in Delhi I. 8-50 to 9-15 As in Lucknow. 9-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-50 VUD Light orchestra. 10-0 to 10-15 As in Delhi I. 10-15 VUD Light orchestra.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)
8-0 to 10-0 a.m. & 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
6-0 to 7-0 p.m. As in Delhi I. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi II. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for calcutta time)—VUC 370 metres (810 kc/s)
12-30 p.m. songs of Peter Dawson. 12-45 The AIR Light orchestra. 1-15 Available market rates. 1-17 AIR Light orchestra (contd.). 1-35 Shakespeare, by Bishnu Dey. 1-50 What is news? by Probodh Sanyal. 2-0 Musical interval. 2-5 Galileo and the telescope by Surapati Chakravarty. 2-20 Records. 5-0 For countryside, retrospect by Da Thakur. 6-0 Satya Bose. 6-10 Subol Chatterji. 6-25 Satya Chowdhury. 6-45 Uttara Devi. 7-5 S. K. Bhattacharya. 7-25 Maiden speech. 8-5 Calling our listeners. 9-10 Queenie Wood: Soprano. 9-25 Orchestral interlude. 9-30 New Athletic Records, by Harold Abrahams, BBC recorded programme. 9-45 Ted Frangopoulo and his Blue Harmony boys.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5-0 to 10-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
5-0 p.m. V. Pichu Iyer: Violin. 5-30 Tirupugal Goshti of Tiruchendur. 6-0 Shrimati Pankajavalli: vocal. 6-30 Bhagvat Gita. (Tamil) 7-0 AIR Carnatic orchestra. 7-15 Points of views debate 7-30 Urvasi. 8-30 Shrimati T. T. Saraswati Ammal: vocal. 9-15 Ultimatum to bad housing by R. Subbiah N... Symphony No. 5 in E... 0 Harold Kingsley: ...25 Gipsy boys' band ...est. 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—...ramme

60.98 meta.../s)
5-0 Tirupu... of Tiruchendur. 5-... ...s Madras. I. 6-0 ...10 Co-operation fo... (Telugu) by K. Bala... ...m. 6-20 Folk-songs ... Sowris. 6-30 to 9-30 ... I. 9-30 Madras radio ...esents.

TUESDA... PMMES

D...

V U D 338.6 ...6 kc/s)
6-10 p. m. H...tai and his Orchestra ... Batish 6-30 For Our Y...ners 7-0 For Villagers O... D. Joshi 8-15 Kimiagari ...Acharya Chatur Sen 8-3...ai 8-50 Instrumental D... D Joshi 9-45 Symbols t... Swayed Millions The S...lk by Raghuvira Relay ...Lahore 10-0 Light Pot...

Delh...

60.48 metres ...s)
6-0 p. m. to 6-... Delhi I 6-20 R D Joshi ...krabai 7-0 S D Batish ... Joshi 7-30 Your Selecti... Shankrabai 8-0 to 9-45 ...Delhi I 9-50 S D Batish ...15 as in Delhi I 10-15 ...10...5 Bansuri ki Tan ...Deb: 10-40 S D Batish.

Delhi—...

31.3 metres ...)
6-0 p. m. to 7-0 ...elhi I 7-0 to 8-0 as in D...-0 to 11-0 as in Delhi I

Bombay ...

V U B 244 metres ...kc/s)
12-0 noon Gat in ...
12-5 p. m. Venkat... ...agalker of Belgaum 12-... Pio-lam. Gujarati ...athi by Chandamama ar...aka 12-45 Geet. Dadra ...hazal 12-55 Market Rates ...nements 1-5 Music ...ster and Disciples 3-45 ...rade 4-0 Beena ki Jhanka... ...hamals 4-30 Close down.
6-0 p m Peak of W...uest Item 6-10 Gulshan Su...two Voices 6-30 For Bhum...30 Commercial News 7-4...han Sufi 8-0 Wit and Nitw...ussion in Marathi 8-15 ...9-0 News (Hindustani) ...ing Music 9-30 News 9-4...ools that have Swayed Mil...astika talk by Raghuvira...ed from Lahore) 10-0 Ver... A Kagalker 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II

TRANSMISSION
31.4 metres (9,550
8-0 p. m. to 9-0 and 12-0 p. m. & 3-30 to 4-30 as ...n-bay I.
61.48 metres (4,880 ...
6-0 to 6-30 as in ...
6-30 Instrumental ...40 Nagesh Masute... 6-5...tions from Hindustani P...5 Gulshan Sufi 7-20 Orches...lodies 7-30 to 9-45 as in ...y I 9-45 Vienna Blood, ...: Job Strauss 10-0 Teddy ...ford and his Band 11-0 ...

All-Indi... ...eather

(From Our ...ondent)
...NA, Jan. 1.

The following ... maximum-minimum temperat... and rainfall figures recorded ... ious stations during twenty-four ... ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Past 24 Hours	Since 1st Nov.	Temp. Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra			—0.4
Amraoti			—1.1
Akola			—1.1
Ahmedabad			—0.2
Ahmednagar			—1.0
Ambala			—1.0
Allahabad			—0.6
Benares			—0.5
BOMBAY		1.1	+0.7
Bangalore		0.1	—3.4
Baroda			—
Belgaum		1.1	—1.0
Bijapur		0.1	—1.3
Bhavnagar			—0.2
Calcutta		0.1	—0.8
Cawnpore			—0.6
Calicut		1.5	—5.0
Colombo		8.7	—9.3
Cochin		6.7	—1.7
Delhi			—0.5
Fort Sandeman		0.6	—0.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)			—1.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)			—0.1
Indore			—0.6
Jhansi			—0.5
Jubbulpore			—0.9
Jaipur			—0.4
Karwar		1.8	—0.3
Karachi		6.2	—
Khandwa			—0.8
Lucknow			—0.5
Lahore			—0.4
Multan			—0.3
Mysore		0.7	—2.2
Madras		2.6	—17.5
Marmagoa		1.0	—
Malegaon		0.1	—0.7
Mangalore		2.1	—1.5
Nagpur			—1.3
Patna			—0.4
Peshawar		1.0	+0.1
Poona		0.3	—0.9
Rangoon		2.9	+0.7
Ratnagiri		2.9	+1.9
Rajkot			—0.3
Sholapur			—1.5
Surat			—0.2
Trichinopoly		2.6	—5.7

T indicates rainfall of ... 4 Cents.

POONA WEATHER ...MARY

POO... Jan. 1.

The western disturbance now over Baluchistan, ...ight showers have ...

Rain has ... stations in Asso...porting half an inch ...ntinued to be ma...al in and around ...

ALL-IND... ...NCE

Will Discs Of Dha...

31.

The All-...nference will be ...nuary 2 and 3 ...nes of the Ramak... Sadhus ...senting almost all ... have mustered ... the provisions ... Dharmadaya Bhee. Shankaracharya ... Dhan Math of P...elect, arrived he... was well recei...ifferent orders ... of Benares.

The Sub...meets from to-d...dent-elect in three...

TATA's COONU...

TATA'S Coconut Oil ... from t... finest Malabar copr... is doubly pure and wholesome bec... it is packed in a sealed tin and comes protected from all dirt. Don't risk... ordinary bazaar coconut oil. In... on having Tata's which is fresh, ... and ...

Sold in ½ lb., 1½ lb., 3lb. and 6 lb. tins
Truly Swadeshi
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PATHE
The FINEST CINEMA in Bombay
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY EXTRA MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
New Universal's
NEWEST COMEDY DE LUXE
Constance BENNETT
Service de Luxe
VINCENT PRICE
NOTICE.—During the showing of this picture our prices will be Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-2, As. 9, As. 4. Including Tax.
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IMPERIAL
DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
TO-DAY MATINEE 2-30 P.M.
FOURTH 4th
VICTORIOUS WEEK
The SUBLIMEST
The MIGHTIEST
MODERN SOCIAL—EPIC

'ROYAL' JEWEL NO. 6.
"ZAMANA"
(The "TIMES")
'KRISHNA' Screen-Classic:
Starring:
• PADMA DEVI •
NONE who has the WELFARE of the SOCIETY and the COUNTRY at his HEART should MISS SEEING:—
"ZAMANA"

MAJESTIC
CINEMA ..... GIRGAUM.
DAILY: 30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY MATINEE 1-45 P.M.
HELD OVER
18h WEEK
'ROYAL' JEWEL NO. 5:
'BRAHMACHARI'
ब्रह्मचारी
(The "BACHELOR")
HUNSPITURE in MARATHI
The HARDEST Screen-Comedy of India!
INSURE YOUR 1939's HAPPINESS By Seeing
'BRAHMACHARI'

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TELEPHONE 31045
A GREAT BOOK... A GREATER FILM!
Trillions have read and loved it! Now a picture the whole world will hear!
DON·RUSSELL
The CITADEL
Ralph Richardson • Rex Harrison • Robert Donat • Rene Ray
A KING VIDOR PRODUCTION

Based on the novel "The Citadel" by A. J. Cronin
Produced by Lenny Savello
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Don't Laugh & Grow Fat
LAUGH & GROW FIT with
GEORGE FORMBY
IN
"KEEP FIT"
A LAUGH TONIC!

Irving Berlin's
ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND
AN AMERICAN CAVALCADE
TYRONE POWER
ALICE FAYE
DON AMECHE
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
Heroic DRAMA!
Haunting MELODIES!!
REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Shud 11, 1995
Muslim: Jilhad 10, 1357
Parsi: Tir 29, 1308
Hightide: 7-38, 21-45
Lowtide: 2-17, 14-36
Sunrise: 7h. 12m
Sunset: 6h. 13m.

Public Holiday. Banks closed.

Tuesday, January 3.

Rent Enquiry Committee Council Hall, 12-30 p.m.

B. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ, PAREL

The following is the Ramana Jayanti programme for to-day (Monday):—4 p.m. to 7 p.m.—"Maruthi Vijayam" by Nallur Viswanatha Bhagavathar; 9 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.—Musical entertainment (Veena) by Srimathi Lalitha Venkataraman; Sriman Parameswara Iyer—Mridangam.

LATE TRIBHOVANDAS RANCHHORDAS

Mr. Tribhovandas Ranchhordas son of Ranchhordas Vallabhbhai, Solicitor and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Kapadia and Shroff died on Sunday morning at his residence at Bhuleshwar.

"SUFFERING" WINS FIRST PRIZE

The Fine Art Exhibition Committee (Bholpur) states that Artist Kanti Trivedi's "Sufferings" wins the first prize.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Keep Fit". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"My Son". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, at 1-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Her Jungle Love" Daily at 4, 6, 8 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 2 p.m.
EROS—"That Certain Age". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Prison Without Bars". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Zamana". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee, at 2-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, at 1-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Street Singer". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, today at 2 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Four Daughters". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Industrial India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, at 1-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Service De Luxe". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Adventures of Robinhood". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 2 p.m.
REGAL—"Alexander's Ragtime Band". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabhi". Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45
SUPER—"Mr. X" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.

EARLIEST MONUMENTS AT DELHI AND AJMER

Dr. Ernst Cohn-Wiener, Director of Art, Baroda State, will deliver a lecture on the earliest monuments (with Lantern Slides) at Delhi and Ajmer at 6 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) in the Lecture Theatre, University School of Economics and Sociology First Floor, South Wing.

LEARNER DRIVER CLASS

The monthly driving class conducted by the Safety First Association of India will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 10-30 a.m., in the air-conditioned Conference Hall of Electric House. The lecture demonstration, which is open to chauffeurs of private motor cars, will be given in English and Hindustani with the aid of models and films.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The students and staff of the League's Night High School held their annual social gathering in the third week of December, 1938. A successful programme of sports and elocution competition was carried out on the occasion and a drama in Marathi called the "Swayansevak" by Mr. B. V. Varerkar was staged by the students in the Damoder Thackersey Hall, Parel.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUNDS

The Municipal Commissioner will visit each Ward of the City in turn at 7 a.m. (B. T.), in company with the Councillors of the respective Wards on the following days:—

Ward 'A' at Western Gate of the Arthur Crawford Market January 7.
Ward 'B' at Musjid Bridge January 14.
Ward 'C' at Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station January 21.
Ward 'D' at Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus February 4.
Ward 'E' at Byculla Fire Brigade Station February 11.
Ward 'F' at Central Vaccination Station near Old Parel Tram Terminus February 18.
Ward 'G' at Western approach to the Tilak Bridge February 25.

Residents of each Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

SHAMS-UL-ULMA DR. DHALLA'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Rahnumae-Mazdayasnan Sabha, Dastur Dr. Dhalla, will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati on Tuesday, January 3 at 6-15 p.m. at the Sir C. J. Hall, on "Position of 'Mathravani' in our Prayers."

Mr. Ardeshir P. Sabawala will preside.

COLLECTION OF AYURVEDIC PLANTS

The delegates of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference and the public are requested to visit the garden of Kaivalyadhama where above 150 medicinal plants have been planted the garden is situated in Dattapada at a distance of one furlong from Borivli station.

DADAR DISTRICT CO-OP INSTITUTE

At the annual general meeting of the Dadar District Co-operative Institute held on Sunday, December 25 at the registered office of the Institute, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole was re-elected President. Messrs. Y. J. Hemi, Manager, Manchester Mills and K. S. Ramchandra Iyer were elected as Vice-Presidents. Mr. G. V. Chitnis as Hon. Secretary and a Committee of 8 members were elected.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR CAR

Jamshed Sheriar was knocked down by a motor car at Parel Road on Sunday evening and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital.

India's Position In The British Empire

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—That profoundly single minded apostle of "Appeasement", England's "greatest Prime Minister of all time," the "heroic" Chamberlain, who to a distracted world brought "peace with honour," by binding and handing over democratic Czechoslovakia to the German, Polish and Hungarian vultures to be torn piece meal and devoured said in the House of Commons that the Totalitarian States did not foul their own nests while his critics did this dirty work.

Chamberlain's admiration for these States, and for the political gangsters who run them, is well-known. Their deeds which are held in abomination by every civilised people he is blind to. The political affinity of Chamberlain to Fascist Dictators makes him more dangerous to democracy than the Dictators themselves.

We in India, cannot but look on with grave concern and deep anxiety at the uncertain policy and subversive activities of the National Government of Great Britain whose stock in trade seem to be duplicity. The pusillanimity of Baldwin and his colleagues saw Italy in defiance of sacred treaties commit the rape of Abyssinia—simple confiding Abyssinia—which was a member of the League. Besides mild protests and a feeble half hearted imposition of sanctions Baldwin's Government did nothing to prevent the outrage, though they had the backing of 52 members of the League.

Baldwin retired with an earldom for his great services to the Empire and let his mantle fall on Chamberlain, a man after his own heart. Now Chamberlain is an old man. In his younger days he took to farming and failed. From a failed farmer to the premiership of the British Empire is a tremendous jump. Some old men have fads. As a Prime Minister Chamberlain's fad is "Appeasement." "Appeasement" he must have though in the process the British Empire may pass away. No humiliation and no sacrifice is too great in achieving it. The loss of more than sixty ships and the murder of more than a dozen British seamen engaged in their legitimate calling by the accursed Spanish rebel Franco; piracy on the high seas, the open boast of intervention in Spain, the wholesale murder of defenceless men, women and children from the air, the vilification and abuse of the British and the inciting of the Arabs against them by Italy; the active participation in the Spanish war, the destruction of Guernica and the butchery of its inhabitants, the concentration camps for German democrats, the expulsion of Jews and the seizer of their property, the persecution of religious bodies, the rape of Austria, the forcible dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, the recognition of no treaty obligations by Germany, these and other manifold outrages by the totalitarian States have not moved Chamberlain one hair's breadth from his pursuit of "Appeasement."

Even distant America is uneasy at the weakness of Britain and is feverishly arming herself. The 350 millions of Indians who are solely dependent on Britain for protection and safety cannot but feel profoundly dissatisfied with the present Tory Government. After all these years of power it is alarming to be told that the defences of the country are such that they cannot withstand hostile attack. We were told this when Italy attacked Abyssinia and it is repeated to us as the reason for the ignominious Munich Pact To-morrow if England is attacked on her own soil it is possible, like ancient Imperial Rome, she may withdraw her cohorts for her defence and leave this country open to the invasion of every marauding nation. By its record of incompetency the present Government has forfeited all claim to confidence. In the circumstances it would be suicidal on the part of India not to take such measures as will insure its preservation and safety. Why should we not have factories of our own for turning out arms and ammunition? Why should we not build up an army and a navy adequate for our own defences? Why?—Yours, etc.,

ANGLO-INDIAN.

Removal Of Untouchability

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a Mangalorean had recently heard something about it, K. S. N.'s account of the state into which the Mission founded by Kudmul Rangarao has come to, filled me with grief. No doubt it will many others also who have been feeling proud of it and, whenever they could afford it, given their humble mite. The reason for the deterioration is too obvious, from the account of K. S. N., to require any explanation or extenuation. If a person solely responsible for a piece of work is not wholly to it, naturally it must suffer. The excuse given, I am told, for the absence in Mangalore of the member responsible for the Mission is amusing. S. Kanara does not agree with the health of the Madras members of the Servants of India Society! Shades of the Church Fathers and German missionaries who have for generations lived and laboured all their lives in nooks and corners of the district! As Government servants, teachers and other employees, low and highly paid, Madrasis have been serving for years, without rest and change, in Mangalore. The Secretary in the annual reports of the Mission indluges in self pity (which is a form of self-complacency) and sermons to the Government and the public blaming them for "their" indifference and threatening them with the wrath and vengeance of the Harijans! In far more conservative and actively hostile times Rangarao did not do so, but by sincere and devoted work built up the institution.—Yours, etc.

"KANARAN."

Gaudiya Math

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would feel very obliged if you could give publicity to the following statement:

As a preaching member of Shri Gaudiya Math I have given many lectures in the cultural centres of Bombay, Sind, Punjab, U.P., Bihar and Bengal. The public, therefore, is under the impression that I am still using the said institution as an instrument to work for a revival of spiritual culture in general and to preach love for Lord Gauranga in special. But I beg to inform my many sympathisers all over India that I have severed my connection with the Gaudiya Mission.

I have to take the pains of issuing this statement, because the purpose of my coming from Germany to India: real spiritual life, service of Mother India, promotion of a spiritual understanding between East and West, to learn from India's great Masters and to impart their message to others, cannot be fulfilled if I am considered as in any way concerned with the affairs of Shri Gaudiya Math.—Yours, etc.

SADANANDA.
(E. G. SCHUIZE).
Bombay.

Rings 1939 Brides Will Wear

in Platinum Engraved With Her Christian Name

(By A Special Correspondent)

"What is the most popular stone for engagement rings for 1939?" I asked a jewel expert.

"In the luxury class, rubbies are the newest choice for engagement rings to-day," he replied, adding that rubies of good colour—that lovely deep red pigeon-blood shade—are rare and expensive. In fact, because of their rarity, such rubies to-day are much more expensive than diamonds.

The pale red ruby is not at all valuable, and is seldom chosen for any except inexpensive rings because of its lack of colour.

Of course, rubies are, strictly speaking, difficult, as a choice of ring-stone. They may so easily clash with the colour of a gown. The newly-engaged girl of to-day is very punctilious in the matter of colour where clothes are concerned. She is equally careful to wear appropriate jewellery with day or evening gowns.

"Hence the outstanding popularity of diamonds for engagement rings," said the expert. "Diamonds cannot clash with any colour. Besides, diamonds can be comparatively inexpensive mounted in engagement rings.

Lovers Grow More Sentimental

"Platinum is the usual choice for the setting, because, owing to the rise in price of gold to-day this metal is no more expensive than gold. Very thin bands are usually seen for engagement rings (and other rings) to-day, whether in platinum or the now popular white gold.

"When a girl decides whether she will have her engagement ring in platinum or gold, she is usually influenced by her choice for her wedding ring, for the two must be of the same metal, usually being worn together," he explained.

It may be a sign of a return to the more sentimental days of Queen Victoria, but inscriptions inside rings are creeping back into favour with engaged couples of to-day. It may be only the Christian name of the girl and the date of engagement. And the girl often gives her fiance a souvenir-present—perhaps a cigarette case in silver, or gold, with an inscription inside, and the date of the engagement. Usually the decoration for such cigarette cases will be engine-turning which harmonises perfectly with the more severe styles popular to-day, beauty of line being the aim of the design and not ornate decoration.

Such silver-ware will be seen in perfection at the British Industries Fair in February as exquisite examples of the English silversmith's art.

Wedding Rings For Men

Brides-to-be of 1939 are choosing either very thin circlets of platinum, or the white gold which is increasingly popular. The newest wedding rings are quite different from those which used to be made in the now less popular yellow gold. And the inscription inside the wedding ring of the bride's Christian name, with the date of the wedding, is rapidly coming into favour with modern brides. Where the bridegroom decides to wear a wedding ring, it is always an exact replica of his wife's ring. Often newly-weds exchange wedding rings, he wearing hers with her name and marriage date inscribed inside, and she wearing his, also with the appropriate inscription.

A new idea, nowadays, is for an engaged girl to be given one of the new little-finger rings (another reversion to a former fashion) with her engagement ring. These little-finger rings are slightly irregular in shape. They can be jewelled only on three sides, the platinum setting between the two fingers having to be very thin, to enable the ring to be worn in comfort. The girl may or may not decide to have this in the same jewels as her engagement ring, but she always wears it on the right hand.

The New Barrel Ring

Definitely one of the newest ring fashions is the barrel shape ring, so called because it is very thick in front and very thin at the back. This is jewelled, and the stones, sunk into the setting, may be diamonds, or the still popular acquamarines, or sapphres or the semi-precious stone, the zircon, which is so often seen to-day where the less expensive jewellery is concerned.

Crystal (the cloudy, not the clear crystal) is a choice also for these barrel-shape rings, in alliance with diamonds, or not. The effect when on the finger is as if the ring was a piece of rock crystal, or a solid mass of diamonds. Most luxurious.

Pearls are becoming more and more popular, and the superstition that they signified tears is dying. A choice of pearls for an engagement ring is not unlikely. The new dome-shape pearl is usually the style seen in such rings, rather like an acorn in shape, with a setting of platinum and, perhaps, encircled in small square-cut diamonds.

The three-row pearl bracelet, with a gold clasp, or a jewelled clasp, is another new jewellery fashion, the pearls being evenly matched of course.

They need not be large (even seed pearls are worn for such bracelets) where expense is a consideration. And the three-row pearl necklace for day wear, worn over the new high-neck dress, is also one of the new necklaces to be seen.

Necklaces will be shown in a large variety of designs at the Fair, whether in the new "chunky" styles in gold for day wear, or in stones for evening wear.

And a delightful old-time fashion which is creeping back (because of the new off-the-shoulder evening gowns) is the locket in precious, or semi-precious stones, worn high up at the throat on a thin chain or on a black velvet band.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1939

CONGRESS & MINORITIES

The presidential address of Dr. H. C. Mookerjee at the 23rd annual session of the All-India Christian Conference held at Madras during the week-end is in refreshing contrast with the utterances of some other communal leaders like Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Savarkar. We have seen before how these latter have vied with each other in assuming a narrow communal position and in maligning the Congress Dr. Mookerjee, while zealously safeguarding the special interests of his community, urges that for the sake of those very interests, the community must wholeheartedly co-operate with other communities in all common national interests. Nay, he further impresses upon the leaders of his community the sound principle that in all their efforts "to serve the interests of our motherland and our community the former should always come first." This is sound lead, indeed, and worthy of being followed by all communal organisations

Just As Well As Strong

Dr. Mookerjee also realises that to safeguard its needs most effectively his community should actively co-operate with the best and strongest nationalist body in the country. He says: "The question we have to face is what is our duty as a community and what can we do to bring about economic justice? To my mind we have to offer our loyal cooperation to that party which is consistently and continuously putting forth its best efforts for ameliorating the lot of the masses, a party the political programme of which is based on economic considerations. Let us thank God that to-day such a party has come into existence in India and that party, as we must all be aware, is the Congress Party." It is not in a spirit of helplessness that he turns to a strong body like the Congress. He is convinced that the Congress is just as well as strong. "The most outstanding characteristic of the Congress as a political body," he says, "lies in the fact that it has succeeded in bringing under one common flag such opposite elements as captains of industry and cultivators of the soil, capitalists, such as bankers and millowners, and communists, intellectuals and illiterates, conservatives and socialists." And he thinks that "the reason underlying this union between individuals professing such widely divergent political views is that the Congress has been so long the only important medium for the expression of nationalistic views of all complexions. The Congress has succeeded in bringing on a common platform individuals, institutions and communities of divergent views and interests not merely because it has so long been the only important nationalist body but also because it makes special efforts to hold the balance even between conflicting interests and would not sacrifice the interests of one body to satisfy the interests of another. It gives the greatest support to those who are the weakest and need it most as, for example, to the Harijans. When the strongest political body in the country makes it a point of honour to give special protection to the weakest minority, other minorities have, naturally, no hesitation in co-operating with it.

Separate Electorates Must Go

In still one more respect has Dr. Mookerjee given a sound lead to his community and through it to all other minority communities. It is in condemning the evils of separate electorates. "The existing system of communal electorates," he says, "has turned India into a house divided against itself." And he appeals to the leaders of all communities "to put forth strenuous and united efforts to remove this blot on the fair name of our country at the very next opportunity." As the Communal "Award," which is responsible for giving a fresh lease of life to this evil, cannot be altered except with the approval of the communities concerned, educative propaganda in support of joint electorates should be carried on systematically, especially among the masses. Similarly joint electorates should be provided for local bodies wherever possible. The least that should be done in this behalf is to follow the Bombay example of giving local communal electorates the option to continue them or to merge themselves in the general electorates. We fervently hope Dr. Mookerjee's sincere advice to his community will be seriously considered by the leaders of all other minority communities. The Congress, too, should make still greater efforts not only to serve all minorities impartially but also to convince them that they are being so served and to enlist their active co-operation in the service.

A Land-mark In Economic Progress

It is now four years since the All-India Village Industries' Association came to be started in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the Bombay session of the Congress. Though the All-India Spinners' Association is a much-older body it was not till the inauguration of the A.I.V.I.A. in 1934 that the nation accepted the gospel of cent. per cent. Swadeshi preached by Mahatma Gandhi. It is only during the last four years that the full significance of this programme of rural economic regeneration has come to be appreciated by the leaders of the nation, as a result of which efforts have been made in all parts of the country to revive village crafts and industries and to promote on a national scale measures for the moral and physical advancement of the rural population. Among Mahatma Gandhi's earliest co-adjutors in this work of economic regeneration, one of the foremost was Maganlal Gandhi; and it was but appropriate that the Trustees of the Maganlal Memorial Fund decided to utilize the Fund for the purpose of a Museum for the products of Khadi and other village industries.

The importance of commercial and industrial museums in the economic life of a modern community can scarcely be overemphasized. Industrial Conferences and Indian economists have insistently urged the opening of such museums with the aid of liberal endowments from the State, but unfortunately there has been no move to establish museums except in a very few large cities. The Swadeshi Museum, which was opened at the Swadeshi Market in Bombay, languished for lack of adequate public support, but Wardha, in this as in many other matters, has given the lead which, it is to be hoped, will be followed by the Governments of various provinces and States. The Museum at Wardha, although its aims are undoubtedly ambitious, has been started on a modest basis. It should possess a strong appeal not only for persons interested in rural economic life but also for educationists anxious to evolve in our country a system of training suited to our national genius.

In his address at the opening of the Magan Sangrahalaya, Mahatma Gandhi expounded his conception of national economic planning. He wished to ensure to every adult worker in a village a minimum income of annas eight per day for eigh hours' efficient work. He had no quarrel with large scale industries, but experience had shown that economic development, along the direction of industrialization of the modern organized type, had banished neither poverty nor unemployment from rural India. What the countryside needed, as Mahatma Gandhi emphasized, was work at the doors of the people which would absorb the surplus labour of our villages and would give a fillip to the skill and dexterity of our rural craftsmen which was in danger of being destroyed. The Wardha Museum will be doubly helpful, firstly, in directing the attention of the urban classes to the potentialities of village industries and crafts and, secondly, in educating the village population and their leaders in the proper methods of reorganising their decaying industries. The crafts and industries are principally such as can be pursued by the rural population without much extraneous assistance; nevertheless institutions like the industrial museum at Wardha are needed to point the way to technical efficiency by stimulating improvements based on experiment and research. The opening of the Museum is thus a landmark in the history of our economic growth. Neither stagnation nor reaction, but progress is the watchword of this new movement as Mahatma Gandhi conceives it and the Magan Sangrahalaya is truly a visible embodiment of this conception.

I Cover The Town

By D. F. Karaka

Back in India on a short holiday is the popular High Commissioner for India, Sir Feroze Khan Noon, who arrived by the "Strathaird". He stayed in Bombay as the guest of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, for a couple of days before leaving for the Punjab, which is his home. I met him somewhat unexpectedly at tea, where in his smart and immaculately-cut Saville Row double-breasted grey suit, he had appeared, forgetting for the moment all the cares of the high office he holds. The High Commissioners for India, judging from the three whom I have had the honour of knowing or meeting, are some of the most amiable of our countrymen. In fact one begins to suspect that amiability is a necessary qualification for the ambassador to England.

* * * *

I understand that after the races on Saturday, the Stewards or the authorities paid an unexpected visit to a certain stable. So I suppose we are going to have quite a sensation one of these days. Look out for interesting developments.

* * *

The Taj on New Year's Eve was in topping form. Oxford and Cambridge men supplied the "joie de vivre". The representatives of the Indian States contributed their share by bringing large parties and the Asian Club provided the pomp. I ran into some of the people from the Cabaret. Roberte and his Danes, as I like to call them, are four very charming people. Roberte speaks English and French, which is helpful. One of the girls speaks only French, the other only German, and the third just Danish. So you can see how easy it was to make conversation in Gujarati. Incidentally the name of the titian-haired artiste is Laila Muray, with a few accents, and the more I see her, the more convinced I am that you could go a long way to London, Paris or Vienna before seeing anything like that type of sophisticated dancing. In her spare time she eats chewing gum!

* * * *

I give great credit to Faletti for the decor. Also to Framroze and Bannerji and the rest of the staff for their tact and patience in handling difficult situations, arising out of other people's differences of opinion, such as are in season at this time of the year. I am glad too that the Taj is of the opinion that it is primarily an Indian hotel for Indians. As such it will always have our support. And, of course, in case of need there is always my friend from Cambridge, the colossal Pathan, to back up my arguments. But I am glad that Faletti and Framroze and Bannerji are such amiable people, that even the new assistant manager can learn from them. Quite a perfect evening's entertainment, Mr. Falletti. Very sincere congratulations

* * * *

Just in case correspondents of obscure papers don't realize it, this is not meant to be a very profound column. Would Mr. Wilner of the "Kaiser-I-Hind" note? Also if one's name is Batlivala or Daruvala or Pesikaka, why try and Anglicise it to "Wilner"?

* * * *

Beginning work for Reuter's is Miss Indira Bonnerji. She is the grand-daughter of the first President of the Indian National Congress. I think she is the first Indian girl to hold such an ap-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Franco-Italian Tension

From Our Correspondent

PRAGUE, Dec. 23.

Though there is an abatement in the Franco-Italian strain from the tense state it reached in a period immediately following Count Ciano's speech that worked as a signal for stressing of Italian territorial and other demands upon France, relations between Rome and Paris still continue to be viewed as remaining rather unsatisfactory and under circumstances as being suited to lead to critical turns and cause thereby difficult or dangerous situations. An uncertainty associated with the state of relations between the two States, arising now primarily from Italy's expansionist strivings, finds reflection in the moves of both Italy and France to increase their military forces. Italy has just announced the decision of making a supplementary grant for military purposes to the ordinary one for the next year, as mentioned, "recognizing the absolute necessity of it in an obtaining situation." A sum of ten milliards of Lires is to be sanctioned as supplementary grant. France the same week has also resolved to make substantial increases to her land, air and naval forces. Particular care is stated as being called for for the securing of the safety of transport, and as such, attention to the development of naval units assumes a position of prominence in the new French military programme. The new naval programme of France foresees an increase of tonnage to the extent of 700,000 tons in the course of the next years. Great Britain is also seen as extending closer care to the expansion of naval units. According to a latest report British plans will involve an increase in tonnage of about 350,000 tons alone for the next year, representing a speed in development not reached even during war period. There are references in the German press of Russia's turning to increase considerably her naval forces among other circumstances leading Germany to view seriously the need of revision of a ratio arrangement fixed by the last Anglo-German Naval Agreement. A sharp tone kept newly by the German press against Britain leads London also to much disquietness about Germany's armament expansion moves.

German Press Attacks On Britain

The German press is seen as holding up sharp attacks on Britain. This finds expression particularly in references to Palestine and Near and Middle East affairs. But there are also other directions in which this campaign is carried. Thus for instance, the important Berlin daily the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" publishes a report suggesting Britain holding in view the plan of sending an expeditionary force to Holland. According to this information, indicated as coming from a Dutch source and said as based on discussions that Lord Halifax when he recently was in Paris, states the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung", England has the idea of occupying Dutch territory on the ground of "expecting a German invasion." There is good deal of speculation in the European press about the objects of this press campaign against Britain, especially at a time when the German press is markedly considerate in references to France. The latter, some incline to think, is also due as the task of putting a pressure on France is taken over or left to Italy now. Though this may be true, probably in Berlin there is also the tendency to estimate a French adjustment for withdrawing of bindings in Eastern Europe. The colonial issue very likely for the while does not play a very important role in connection with a German press campaign against Britain. It would appear to be directed more towards gaining financial facilities and improved scope for trade and secure a favourable position in regard to extension of German hold in easterly directions.

Position Of Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia's attention is being closely devoted to effecting a consolidation on the new basis of the State. In the economic sphere work in the direction is being pushed vigorously forward and press comments about prospects of retaining a good stability and keeping [illegible]isfactory trade course [illegible]od confidence. In [illegible]eign affairs a neces[illegible]s maintained for b[illegible] understanding with[illegible]a firmer ncte is struck[illegible]s about references to [illegible]ungary. The Slovak M[illegible]mmunications has [illegible], concergetic statemen[illegible]ungary, protesting a[illegible]garian treatment of [illegible]inority, recording diss[illegible] of absorption by Hu[illegible]as with strong Slovak [illegible]entioned as being a[illegible]ological considerations, [illegible]Slovakia's care [illegible]out a change in the[illegible] suggesting the idea [illegible]a plebiscite in certa[illegible] newly taken over by[illegible] The statement has [illegible] surprise and cous[illegible]ention. It may be that [illegible]t now is meant more [illegible]g to Hungary to with[illegible]frontier circulating on an[illegible]ovakia infringements to[illegible]nister or Ruthenia. Th[illegible]made in Prague has t[illegible]slovak presentations to[illegible]gration Foreign Office ag[illegible]ropa- stressed as grant[illegible] The ganda prejudicial[illegible] an implication obvio[illegible]socia- Ukranian propag[illegible]tion with Ruthen[illegible]pro- paganda is view[illegible]rious quarters as being[illegible] if not greatly directed, b[illegible] The Polish protest, th[illegible]lated in rather strong[illegible] the same time reveals[illegible]inter- est to win sympa[illegible]echo- slovakia. Poland [illegible]much of good feeling fro[illegible]cvakia kia owing to a po[illegible]onsi- derable high-hande[illegible]sued by Warsaw at a cri[illegible] to- wards Czechoslovaki[illegible] lat- ter feels keenly fo[illegible] of an area of much ec[illegible]ue, one in ways even [illegible]ort- ant than Ruthenia [illegible]wn. taken over by Pola[illegible]very arbitrary manner [illegible]tical time. The Ukran[illegible]tion continues to be view[illegible]uch concern [illegible] Poland. [illegible]ort- ant Germ[illegible] daily th[illegible]has an article frankly a[illegible]the claim of a separa[illegible]ian

(Continued on page)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

AN IDLE THREAT.

The United Press reports that the terms of a new trade agreement between India and Britain have been tentatively agreed to. But by whom precisely are they agreed to? If it is an agreement between the Government of India and their masters, the Government of Britain, it is rather an imposition or dictation than a real agreement. However, it will be a relief if, as the United Press believes, the draft agreement will be placed before the Central Assembly and will be signed by the Government of India only if it is accepted by the House. Meanwhile, Lancashire is busy issuing threats that, if India does not give further tariff concessions to it, it will declare a boycott of Indian cotton. The threat is idle. Lancashire buys Indian cotton because it is cheap and not out of love for the cotton grower. Even if it reduces for a time the purchases from India the unsold cotton can be absorbed by the Indian mills, as Lancashire's boycott must necessarily stiffen the Indian boycott of British cloth and stimulate Swedeshi production.

U. S. A. WARN JAPAN

The United States have sent a more than severe note to Japan declaring that "the imposition of restrictions on the movements and activities of American nationals placed Japanese interests in a preferred position and is, therefore, unquestionably discriminatory in effect against legitimate interests." We fully agree that if the Foreign powers have to abdicate from their present privileged position in China, it must only be in favour of the Republic of China and not Japan which is merely in the position of an interloper. Also it is clear that the present Japanese aggression in China, in its effect on the interests of foreign Powers, is in complete disregard of all treaty obligations. But what America and the other western Powers do not seem to realize is that fascist militants do not care about sacred covenants, international law and the like. If the foreign interests in China had to be safeguarded, the Western Powers should have combined with China to resist the advance of Japan.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE

The facts that the Hindus of Mysore State requested the Diwan to lay the foundation-stone of two temples in the State and that the latter readily responded with a beautiful speech on the essential oneness of all great religions spoke much for the spirit of toleration in the State. That spirit is doubtless largely due to the worthy example of the Ruler and his Diwan. Their example deserves to be emulated not only by the other Rulers and Diwans in the country but also by the Indian public. This is particularly necessary at the present time when communalist bodies are fouling the atmosphere by their fanatical utterances

TO STUDY GANDHIJI'S "HIND SWARAJ"

No one can deny the great influence Gandhiji's life and teachings have exercised on India,—nay, on the whole world. His practice of the doctrine of non-violence has not only strengthened ethical ideals but also given a strong weapon to the weak and oppressed. But very seldom is an organised attempt made seriously to study his teachings. We welcome, therefore, the move to start a study-class (which will be held to-day at [illegible]ational Book House) in [illegible]'s famous book, "Hind Sw[illegible]his book contains some of [illegible]st important writings of t[illegible]ma on vital, eth[illegible]nd political questions [illegible]e- rious study of it is [illegible]al for a proper understa[illegible]of his personality as well [illegible]- ings. But such a study[illegible]e made neither in a spirit[illegible]d acceptance nor of obstin[illegible]- ticism but in that of [illegible]l search for truth.

NEW RACIAL POLICY!

A new approach to the problem in South Africa [illegible]vided by the Hon. Mr. Stu[illegible], Minister of the Interior a[illegible]- lic Health, in his speech [illegible]e annual meeting of the Jo[illegible]- burg Indian Social Welfar[illegible]- ciation. "If we don't find[illegible] to live together happily, [illegible]r our children, will rue our sightedness," he said. "I [illegible] to those of my own race an[illegible] of other races to conside[illegible] problem without all that [illegible]- ness and prejudice which o[illegible]- stantly finds." That is a[illegible] well but when it comes to [illegible] a practical solution, Mr. [illegible]ord betrayed the typical [illegible]- lity of a Colonial White [illegible] albeit a little benevolent[illegible] have several races in the [illegible]- try. They are here for kee[illegible] we have to live together[illegible] only reasonable thing to d[illegible]- try and keep out of each [illegible]s way when there is the like[illegible] of a quarrel." So it is the old policy of segregation in [illegible]- truistic garb and evident[illegible]. Stuttaford has not got rid [illegible]e racial prejudice himself. [illegible]- entally, we hope the Minist[illegible] Health was duly edified wh[illegible] speaker at the same meetin[illegible] that while there were Mu[illegible] clinics for Europeans, they[illegible] none for Indians.

NEW YEAR [illegible]OUGHTS

(1) HERR HI[illegible] "And now for Ukraine"!

(2) MR. CH[illegible]ERLAIN: "Eden, then Duff[illegible]. Whom shall I send out [illegible]r?"

(3) SIGNOR [illegible]USSOLINI: "That man H[illegible]onopolized 1938. This year [illegible]belong to me."

(4) THE IND[illegible]LIBERALS: "Shall we survi[illegible]er year?"

(5) MR. V. [illegible]AVARKAR: "Now that I ha[illegible] it, how shall I proceed [illegible]stroy the Congress?"

(6) A NEW [illegible]BAHADUR: "If only the [illegible] Ministry were not in pow[illegible]title would have been usefu[illegible]

(7) NOT IN [illegible] HONOURS LIST: "What w[illegible]have done with it, anyway[illegible]

(8) MR. LI[illegible]FIELDON: "Let music fill [illegible]?"

(9) B. E. S. T[illegible]ECUTIVE: "Light, more li[illegible]

(10) HARD-D[illegible] JOURNALIST: "M[illegible] Disasters, Bombings. M[illegible] Conferences, Conferen[illegible]onferences. Ah, for a year [illegible]e!"

* *

The Raja [illegible]aumudabad says: "The mes[illegible]democracy was seen at M[illegible]

Also at Patn[illegible]

* *

An Essay [illegible]vism.

"No one disput[illegible]e a country has a right[illegible]re to be independent... [illegible]e knows whether Federa[illegible] materialize and when, [illegible]y seems to want it in its form..... We have no fa[illegible]e methods of a constituen[illegible]y. We do not profess to [illegible]at the advocates of a c[illegible] assembly have in mind [illegible] do not know what the decision in regard to [illegible]h will be ..... We have[illegible]e to dictate to their [illegible]s....."

—from [illegible]residential address [illegible]. N. Sapru at the National Liberal[illegible]n.

* *

Dominion Sta[illegible]rding [illegible]. Mr. P. N. Sap[illegible] dynamic conception."

So unlike Irai[illegible]sm?

* *

Sir Cowasji [illegible]said that "strict constit[illegible]had characterized the [illegible]tion of the Congress and that the Congress [illegible]ated the Liberal poli[illegible] political salvation on [illegible]al lines."

Hail Congre[illegible] not become a four-[illegible]er?

* *

Appalled [illegible]numerable Conferences [illegible], the Junior Colleagu[illegible]r an end of gas warfa[illegible]

* *

At the Ka[illegible]hasabha, the Maharaj[illegible]ra said that "the R[illegible]put their shoulders to[illegible]gain lost ground."

In doing so [illegible]hey must not allow [illegible]hers to touch the g[illegible]

* *

Indian C[illegible]heing advised to [illegible]eir own legs."

This appeal [illegible]force to raw ball[illegible]s who often find [illegible]standing on their pa[illegible]

* *

According [illegible]report, three impo[illegible] of the Japanese W[illegible]ave been suspended [illegible]emi-officially descr[illegible]nsibility for the loss [illegible] documents.

Were the [illegible] Western Powers—an[illegible]na—also among the [illegible]e lost?

POIN[illegible] PAPRS

The love[illegible]o song.

* *

A man [illegible]ats and still lack[illegible]

* *

A man [illegible] woman that she [illegible]ng by agreeing w[illegible]

* *

If you [illegible]nybody, pick out [illegible]housand miles awa[illegible]

* *

The aves[illegible]e will have [illegible]hen he winds up [illegible] day.

* *

A marr[illegible]science doesn't w[illegible]till his wife begi[illegible]take notice.

Nazi ontempt For "orld Conscience"

PRESSLORIFIES HITLER ADESTINY MAN

"Perities Of Pro-Jewish Docratic Carpers"

BERLIN, Dec. 31.

Glorific of Herr Hitler as the man of destiny whoermany will follow most obediently, and scathinticism of "those democratic carpers who never bf dragging National Socialist Germany before bar of the so-called world conscience" wehe features of the New Year proclamation o. Goebbles' broadcast to all German stations.

FOR "ATER GERNY"

Referring in mptuous terms to the "noughnt eight per ent minority feeble-spirited intellectuals whways said no." Dr. Goebbels sahe great mass of the people dot mail in the Nation's tense urs believing that all was ible. A thousand-year old dn was fulfilled when Great Germany became a reality 938. May success and victorso be our lot in the new year

GOERING'S OADCAST

Field-Marshal ering in a similar broadcasaid that 1939 would be anothear of hard labour. The th year of the four-year plan wd demand utilisation of the re strength of the people. Gerd Brauschitsch, the Commander-Chief and Admiral Reader in ssages to the Army and Navy spectively referred to the unding will to increase preparedness on land and sea.

NO SUNSHNE BUT STOM CLOUD!

ONDON, Dec. 31

Britain feelshat the world which appears her to be as secure for Britn as the Bank of England has been shaken and is on the move. One may rest assured that Brain will seek to bring about a development favourable to her Here her immense rearmamnt is the first indication. Tt old world will not distribute its to young nations in 1930 ad will more likely stride through he world in a storm cloud raier than in sunshine.

A counter offensive of war party will not ail to come to pass.—Reuter.

ON BRITIN'S "ERPLEXITIES"

ERLIN, Dec. 31.

Germany's rength and Britain's perplexes on the eve of the New Yeare emphasised by German newspers.

A note of mace is evident in the "Berliner boersen Zeitung" which states at the end of 1938 sees the centi European problem solved i the German way. Germans havoccupied starting positions for world political future which isnassailable.

For the time being, the British appear to attn more importance to friendship with world Jewry than to friendship with Germany.

The Coloni question which could be sold by agreement between Germany and Britain, was subordinated to pro-Jewish feelings. It will be found each year on the agenda but perhaps under conditions less favourable to Britain, for in the meantime, Italy has raised this question on a large scale.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY!

Collective security has disappeared from the realm of realities. With its 80 million people, Germany stands on the threshold of a great future, being the greatest racial unity among the White people and in possession of continental key positions.

Mediterranean and the Far East remain the two great problems of world politics for the new year. Undoubtedly the Mediterranean realm will gain in importance in 1939 and also the Far East problem is approaching a solution.

THIN END OF WEDGE

Germany's Submarine Parity Move

PARIS, Dec 31

Anxiety over Germany's claims for more submarines is expressed by some political commentators in the press.

Madame Tabouis writing in "L'Oeuvre" believes that the submarine parity move is but a preliminary step in the campaign for a larger navy generally, while Vibiers writing in "L'Ordre," sees in the attitude of Germany a confirmation of her political ambitions with regard to Africa for which she will need powerful submarine fleet.

Boutelleau in "Figaro" considers that Britain is alive to "the danger" and counsels its readers to count on an enormous effort by Britain to maintain the freedom of the seas—Reuter.

Naval Mission Back In London

BERLIN, Dec. 31.

British Naval mission is flying back to London this morning.

Admiral A. B. Cunningham is already on his way by plane in which there was no room for his three companions, who are following in another plane shortly after, at 11-00 a.m.

A brief communique on the visit which is expected merely to record that conversations have taken place, will be issued simultaneously in Berlin and London about mid-day.—Reuter.

RATIONING OF RAW MATERIALS

BERLIN, Dec. 31.

Decrees prolonging rationing of many raw materials for 12 to 15 months have appeared in the Reich's gazette.

Metals of all kinds, jute, hemp and leather are among the materials listed. Manufacturers of typewriters, radiosets, dyes and motor cars are among those affected.—Reuter.

Termination Of Anglo-German Naval Talks

BERLIN, Dec. 31.

An official communique at the termination of the Anglo-German Naval talks declare that the talks took place in friendly spirit and confirms that a final communication will be made in writing by the German to the British Government.—Reuter.

Word Achievement.

Dizzy Heights

We have eady mentioned the stratosphere which Professor Piccard has soaringly explored; and now it may be worth while to know a littbf the way in which he reached the height of 9 1/2 miles on May 1931.

It was decli to make the ascent in a metal gondola that could be hermeticallsealed. Globe-shaped and 7 feet in diameter, the exterior was pted white on the upper hemisphere to reflect the brilliant rays ohe sun which otherwis would have so heated the metal that theternal temperature mhht have been unbearable; and the lower hisphere was painted blackso that it might absorb the heat-rays ected from the earth in order to keep the internal air pleasantly m. The gondola was entered through a small manhole fitted th an air-tight trapdoor.

The enormgasbag to which the gondola was fixed was inflated to only one urter of its capacity at the beginning of the ascent in order to allfor the gas-expansion which would take place as the balloon rosto more rarefied air. Hydrogen was used.

Inside, the ndola resembled a small laboratory. Many famous scientists hent instruments which they wished to have tested, and these wplaced on a broad shelf running round the interior. The walere covered with thermometers, gauges, ammeters, and volters. At the bottom of the gondo'a was fitted a special camera, look-out port, and valves for releasing lead-ballast dust. On thoor was also a battery of cylinders containing liquid oxygen fmaintaining pressure, or fresh air in which the observers could live without discomfort.

It was this wellous contraption which led to the first great discoveries of thratosphere; and the gondola is now on view at the South Kensington Science Museum in London.

Warden Directors' party at Ahmedabad to Seth Nanjibhai Kalidas Mehta.

Danger Ahead For Indians In East Africa

NANJIBHAI KALIDAS' PLEA FOR SPIRIT OF ADVENTURE BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

An address given to Rajratna Sheth Nanjibhai Kalidas Mehta by Mr. J. C. Thakkar and the other directors of the Warden Insurance Co., Ltd., recently at the Nowroji Hall, Shahibag, Ahmedabad.

Rajratna Sheth Nanjibhai Kalidas Mehta, M.B.E., the well-known Industrialist and business magnate of British East Africa, was the recipient of an address at a Garden Party given in his honour by Mr. C. Thakkar and the other Directors of the Warden Insurance Co. Ltd., recently at Nowroji Hall, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. The address was read out by Dr. M. H. Bhagat, one of the Directors of the Company and the same was presented to Sheth Nanjibhai in a beautifully carved silver casket by Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal, Baronet, on behalf of the Directors.

TRIBUTE TO NANJIBHAI

Mr. J. C. Thakkar, addressing the distinguished gathering spoke at length on the various qualities which had made Sheth Nanjibhai what he is to-day. Starting his career at the early age of 13 on a humble position Sheth Nanjibhai, he said, had risen to the high position which he is holding at present not only in British East Africa but also in India. What distinguished him from most other businessmen was his liberal mindedness and his extensive charities—running into several lakhs. He wished Sheth Nanjibhai a long, useful and happy life.

Mr. Bhakerrao Medh, Mr. Balvantrai Thakore, M.L.A., and Mr. Girjashanker Joshi, who followed, fully endorsed what Mr. J. C. Thakkar had said.

Replying to the address, Sheth Nanjibhai said: "Several kind words have been said about me eulogising the qualities of my head and heart, but I am not sure whether I deserve any or all of them.

INDIANS IN E. AFRICA

"I think I should say a few words on this occasion about the position of Indians in Africa. So far as I know and believe there is a very wide scope for us to go and settle down in Africa, as there are vast territories, which admit of settlement and of unlimited business possibilities. As you must be aware, India's share in African textile markets, was as high as 80 per cent a few years back. The same has, however, unfortunately come down to hardly 5 per cent. It is a pity that the manufacturers and millowners in India have not taken any concerted action not only to increase their share in African trade but even to maintain the share, which as said above, they had some years back. I wish the Millowner Associations, all over India, should join hands and establish a representative board in Africa to watch their interest and to introduce their goods on a much wider scale by a study of the local markets there and by systematic propaganda.

DANGER AHEAD

"The spirit of adventure, is unfortunately lacking in us, and unless the same is fostered, it will be a difficult problem for our increasing population. It would, therefore, be desirable for those, who are enterprising enough to go and settle down in Africa and to capture as much business as possible before it becomes too late. In fact, it is already late, since several other countries are busy investigating the possibilities for the introduction of their manufactures in the African market, and if we do not take the earliest possible opportunity, it is quite likely that even the British East Africa will very soon be closed to us just as South Africa has been."

TRIBUTE TO PARSIS

Continuing he advised the business communities in India to be more charitable and hailed the Parsi community as an instance of the enlightened charities established by it. He wished that the businessmen in India would become charitably disposed and create a number of charitable endowments. He also cited the example of the American millionaries, who spent year after year a considerable portion of their earnings in offering and bettering several amenities to the less fortunate of their country.

Concluding he once again thanked Mr. J. C. Thakkar and the other organisers of the function for the honour done to him.

NO SURRENDER TO GERMANY

New Guinea Residents' Protest

RABAUL, (New Guinea), (By Mail).

A mass meeting here of 300 residents unanimously resolved to protest against any suggestion of handing back to Germany, the mandated territory of New Guinea.

The meeting was convened by officials of the Citizens', Business, Property Owners' Planters' and Public service associations and the Returned Soldiers' League.

"This meeting of citizens of Rabau and district enters the strongest protest against any suggestion of handing back to Germany the mandated territory of New Guinea, and requests the Commonwealth Government to make the strongest possible representations to the British Government that the mandate remains with the Australian government for transmission to the competent authorities," which was carried unanimously.—Reuter.

SOVIET COURT FINES LONDON ENGINEER

Alleged Illegal Entry Into Russia

MOSCOW, Dec. 31.

Brian Grover, London Engineer, who was fined 1,500 roubles for illegal entry into Russia by a Soviet court to-day made an adventurous lone fight to Moscow in November in an attempt to rescue his Russian wife from Russian authorities.

Messages that his wife was starving reached Mr. Grover in London. He gave up hnis employment and learned to fly. He bought a light aeroplane for 250 sterling and flew to Stockholm. Then he suddenly left announcing that he was flying to Moscow via Finland.

Mr Grover was missing for sometime. Eventually his parents learned from the Foreign Office that he was arrested by the O.G.P.U. and taken to Moscow for interrogation. If Mr. Grover can't pay the fine, the alternative is one month's imprisonment. Mr. Grover has a right of appeal to the Supreme court.—Reuter.

Bihta Sugar Mill Deadlock

Negotiations Break Down: Armed Police Posted

PATNA, Jan. 1.

General strike has been declared in the South Bihar Sugar Mills at Bihta since last night.

An ultimatum was given to the mill authorities yesterday. The Sub-divisional Officer of Dinapore, who was present there throughout the day, had talks for compromise with the union leader, Mr. Shyamnandan Singh, M.L.A., and Mr. Chakrishwar prasad Jain, M.L.A., representing the managing agents of the mills. It is stated that, although almost of the points were agreed to, the negotiations finally broke down on one or two issues.

Following repeated complaints of rough handling and assault on loyal workers, armed police force has been posted on the scene which was visited by the District Magistrate at midnight.—United Press.

Delegates' Election

LIST OF NOMINATIONS DECLARED VALID BY SCRUTINEERS

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee state that the following nominations for the ensuing Delegate's election have been declared as valid by the Board of Scrutineers for various Wards in the City.

A Ward Constituency: (1 seat): 1 Sjt. F. M. Pinto, 2 Sjt. Joachim Aranha, 3 Sjt. Madan Shetty 4 Sjt. S. A. Bielvi, 5 Sjt. Soondardas Morarjee 6 Sjt. Tanajirao Sakharam More.

B Ward Constituency: (3 seats): 1 Sjt. Bhawanji Arjan Khimji, 2 Dr. D. T. Anklesaria, 3 Dr. Dhanwant M. Shroff, 4 Smt. Maniben Kara, 5 Sjt. Mavji Gordhandas Kantawala, 6 Sjt. Narbheram Narsidas.

C Ward Constituency: (4 seats): 1 Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, 2 Sjt. Jenardan Shankar Mahimkar, 3 Sjt. Kameshwar Gagji Vyas, 4 Sjt. Manilal J. Sheth, 5 Sjt. Manilal Lallubhai Shah, 6 Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, 7 Sjt. Ratansi Champsi 8 Sjt. Shrilal Maganlal Bhatt, 9 Sjt. Shivlal Dipchand Patwa, 10 Sjt Shrinivas Bagadka. 11 Sjt. Yusuf Meherally.

D WARD CONSTITUENCY: (5 SEATS):

1. Sjt. Asoka Mehta, 2. Sjt. Baburao Krishnaji Gholap, 3. Sjt. D. S. Babrekar, 4. Sjt. Gunvantlal V. Kapadia, 5. Sjt. K. F. Nariman, 6. Sjt. M. R. Masani, 7. Sjt. P. R. Lele, 8. Sjt. Ramchandra Krishna Prabhu, 9. Sjt. Ramrao S. Padbidri, 10. Sjt. S. K. Patil, and 11. Sjt. V. B. Karnik.

E WARD CONSTITUENCY: (3 SEATS):

1. Sjt. Abdul Hamid, 2. Sjt. Keshav Laxman Borkar, 3. Dr. M. R. Shetty, 4. Sjt. R. K. Achrekar, and 5. Sjt. S. L. Silam.

'F' WARD CONSTITUENCY: (4 SEATS):

1 Sjt. B. N. Maheshwari, 2 Sjt. Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta, 3 Sjt. C. K. Narayanswami, 4 Sjt. Hareschandra Rai, 5 Sjt. K. S. Parameswaran, 6 Sjt. K. Vithal Rao, 7 Sjt. Kash Prasad Singh, 8 Sjt. Jagdish Chandra Maitra, 9 Sjt. Laxman Vishnu Kondaye, 10 Sjt. S. B. Mahadeshwar, 11 Sjt. Sorab S. Batliwala, 12 Dr. Vasudeo Balkrishna Korgaonkar.

'G' WARD CONSTITUENCY: (5 SEATS)

1 Sjt. Gangadhar Moreshwar Adhikari, 2 Sjt. I. S. Patel, 3 Sjt. Mewalal Shitalaprasad, 4 Mulraj Karsondas, 5 Sjt. Nagesh Achut Shenai, 6 Sjt. Purshottam Trikamdas, 7 Sjt. Rajaram Panday, 8 Sjt. Rudrapratap Singh, 9 Smt. Shantabai Vengsarkar, 10 Sjt. Shitala Prasad N. Sharma, 11 Sjt. Tajuddin F. Ajmeri, 12 V. H. Nagwekar, 13 Sjt. V. R. Dighe.

"Marriage Of True Minds"

Mannin—Reynolds Wedding Opens Up A New Literary Partnership

The marriage of Ethel Mannin and Reginald Reynolds, reported from London, unites two of the foremost anti-Imperialist workers and writers in England.

GANDHIJI'S MESSENGER

Reginald Reynolds is the same young Englishman who made front page news when, dressed in a khadi drtss he personally delivered Mahatma Gandhi's historic letter to Lord Irwin, the Viceroy of India. Various picturesque legends about him had got circulation at that time; he was supposed to bt a Cambridge Blue and the scion of an aristocratic family. Actually he has no such pretensions and, like some of the finest English writers, has never been inside a University.

After his stay in Inda, mostly at Gandhiji's ashram, he went back to England and devoted himself to anti-imperialis and socialst work. His book "White Sahibs of India" which is a remarkable exposure of British imperialism in Inda (and for which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a preface) has been banned in India. His latest achievement is a monumental "Prison Anthology" which brings together in a single volume the writings of the revolutionaries of all ages and all countries—India being represented by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

AUTHOR OF "CONFESSIONS AND IMPRESSIONS"

Ethel Mannin has not yet been in India but her name is familiar to thousands of young Indians. Her books, particularly "Confessions and Impressions" (the most candidly self-revealing and ont of the most delightful autobiographies), are best sellers in India and (she told the prestnt writer) many are the letters of appreciation she receives from htr Indian readers. She is a constant traveller, "Forever wandering" being the title of one of her best books of travel exptrience. Many of the admirers of her books will be interested to hear that she proposes to visit India in tht near future and, no doubt, Reginald Reynolds too will come to renew his many friendly contacts in India.

Etel Mannin's latest is a novel, "Darkness My Bride," (Jarrolds) which may bt classed as purposeful fiction but has about it that sense of the unexpected which characterizes the best detective novels. This is the story of a confused idealist who goes to Russia to find many surprising adventures—adventures of the body as well as of the mind and soul. It is writttn in the same competent yet fascinating style which is the hall mark of her writings.

She is at the moment busy on another autobiographical volume —a sequel to "Confessions And Impressions."

Though she has written so many best-sellers, the most monumental of her works is perhaps, 'Women And Revolution" which traces, though the centuries, the role played by revolutionary women in all countries. Nor does she write merely to make money. Much of her time is taken up with publishing "Spain And The World", an anti-Fascist, anti-Imperialist weekly paper.

Both Reginald Reynolds and Ethel Mannin are members of the Independent Labour Party, staunch anti-Imperialists and ardent supporters of the Indian nationalist movement.

K. A. ABBAS.

ANALYSING PROBLEM OF PEACE

Special Number Of "Aryan Path"

The January issue of the u(pf(r The January issue of "The Aryan Path" is a special "Peace Number", in which about twenty authors—including such well-known names as Sir Normen Augell, H. N. Brailsford, C. E. M. Joad and J. C. Kumarappa—examine the problem of peace in all its varied aspects. Seldom has such a valuable symposium on a vital issut been published at such an opportune moment.

In the opening article, "The Foundations of European Peace," Sir Norman Augell admirably sums up the issue:—

"The problm which confronts European civilization is to find the roads by which (it may be slowly and hit by hit) force can be transferred from the litigants to the law, the law that there shall bt no war."

That is possible, according to him, only in one way: "The exercise of violence by the stronger party to the dispute should if possible bt prevented by the intervention of the community of Nations protecting the weaker against the stronger." That is the principle of collectivt security which was so recklessly abandoned at Munich.

The other articles indicate the parts which youth and women, writers and preachers, colonies and democracies can and should play. The racial problem is discussed in two articles; one points out how race prejudice in the Southern States of America exhibits progress while the other surveys the position of tht Dark Races in the international world and declares that the racial problem is rooted in economic soil.

D. F. Karaka examines tht problem of peace from the view-point of India and shows how Imperialism stands in the way of Indo-British understanding.

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Br. Steamer's Narrow Escape

Over 50 Bombs Dropped On Valencia Port

VALENCIA, Dec. 31.

For the third time this week the British steamer "Mirupanu" had a narrow escape from serious damage during a Nationalist air-raid.

Over 50 bombs were dropped on the port and splinters struck "Mirupanu."—Reuter.

30 KILLED IN AIR RAIDS

BARCELONA, Dec. 31.

Thirty people were killed and eight wounded when bombs were rained on central parts of the City during two successive airraids at 7 p. m.—Reuter.

SPANISH REBELS CLAIM SUCCESSES

Republican Line Of Communications Cut Off?

SARAGOSSA, Jan. 1.

The Nationalists occupied today Cubells, which has been their main objective in the Balaguer sector. The capture followed two days bombardment by aircraft artillery.

It is claimed that the Republicans thus lose the main line of communications with the forces in North Catalonia. The Nationalists claim to be exploiting their success by advancing along the Balaguer Seodeurgel road, supported by tanks and cavalry.

Successes are also claimed on the other fronts and it is stated that the total prisoners of the offensive are now 12,000. It is further claimed that the Republicans are retiring wherever hard-pressed and giving no inkling as to where they will make a sustained stand.—Reuter.

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Ashraf Sounds Warning To Indian Students

Communalism Is Conspiracy To Disrupt National Movement

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

The determination to develop a programme of social wo.k on a national scale was reiterated by Dr. K. M. Ashraf, presiding over the All-India Students' Conference at Wellington Square this afternoon.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, leader of the Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party, opened the Conference, which was attended by delegates from all over India.

Referring to the student movement in India, Dr. Ashraf said essentially democratic and anti-imperialist in its nature it has allied itself with the progressive youth of other countries, and it is a matter of some satisfaction to all of us that the All-India Students' Federation has already been represented at the World Peace Conference and the World Youth Congress.

WARDHA SCHEME

Speaking of education, he pointed to the Wardha Scheme of Education and said, "the Zakariah Hussain Committee has in fact prepared a new and progressive syllabus, but the cost of putting it into force would exhaust the whole of the present Provincial budget.

"Attempts are being made by both Hindus and Muslims communal politicians to disrupt the National Front of the Students movement", he continued. "Suffice it to say that communalism as a whole is nothing more or less than conspiracy to disrupt our democratic and national movement".

SERIOUS LIMITATION

Concluding Dr. Ashraf made a few observations in connection with the organisation work of the Students' Federation. So far the Federation was primarily urban in its character and the members were mainly enrolled from among college students. This was a serious limitation. 'For in India if the anti-Imperialist movement, specially in these days of mass struggle everywhere, is to keep on functioning within these limits, I am afraid we will be beset with serious problems of outlook and methods of work. It may give rise to fractionalism or in any case to a very narrow and limited outlook on social or cultural life in general. We must develop the programme of social work which we have undertaken and carry it out on a national scale".—A. P

ON MODERN WOMAN

By DHAN B. BHARUCHA

It will be a tragedy, indeed, if after such a long life of grace and glory, woman changes herself. But, it will be. None can waylay Destiny. "Woman is failed man" declared the ancient philosophers, and woman is perfecting herself. For so many centuries, it appears, she has been toiling for that, and now the finishing touch is being applied. But, to woman nothing worse can befall. Modern woman is becoming so manly that very shortly there shall remain no such being as woman. Like man she drives, she flies, she swims, she smokes, she drinks..... She feels her salvation lies in chasing man's ways. She does not know that she is becoming so ridiculous. I laugh when I see a modern maiden, painted and powdered, a cigarette between her lips, driving a car. I laugh because she has become so puerile. The highest that modernity makes of woman is, I think, a chauffeur: and yet she is so happy. She is about to lose all her grace and glory and she is happy.

Not Against Modernity

I do not, in any way, loathe the modern woman. I do not hate modernity. But its slavery, to me, is a disease and for woman a chronic disease. I do not want to throw woman into the mire of ancient morality. I do not want her to put a long 'Victorian' attire and walk 'head-hung-down' with an look of sickly religiosity. I do not want her to give up male company and live a monastic life. I do not want her to cover herself with a heavy 'burkha' (veil) as if she were a heap of dust. It is simply insane to live in seclusion, shun male society and pass time like a nun. I hate the veil with the same inhuman passion with which Theophile Gautier hated the Fig-leaf. The veil institution is as abhorent as that of the Fig-leaf. The one insults woman; the other strips her.

But, the modern woman is nowhere. She is hanging in between like a goat's leg in a butcher's shop. She has divorced her own ways, and is adopting those of man. I do want her to adapt herself to this age, but she is going too far. She is fast losing her integrity. For woman to follow man is self-humiliation. Woman is born for the life of comfort, for the home and its supervision. It is not hers to put on a 'gas-mask' and go to the warfront. The most unpardonable sin that a State will ever commit will be to organise a woman's police or army. It is alien to woman,—it is alien to her feminity. The other day when I saw a twentieth century girl push a boy aside in a taxi and occupy a seat, I felt pained. I foresaw the dawn of woman's decline. It is sheer non-sense to say that modern woman is very progressive. I laugh at the very idea.

Blind To Her Own Doom

Yet she is unaware of the impending doom. She is disowning her true being and she is not sorry for that. She is blind to that. Clouds are drooping. Her future is dark. She is doomed. The hour is fast approaching when woman will be stripped of her faminine grace and live like man, a life of labour, turmoils, chaos and an utterly dull unpoetic life. She will become, then, a prosaic, uninteresting being.

RAJKOT SATYAGRAHIS WELCOMED

Under the auspices of the Kathiawar Prajamandal, a public meeting was held at Popatwadi on Sunday night to welcome the various Satyagrahis, who have returned to Bombay after suffering imprisonment in Rajkot. Mr. Samaldas Gandhi presided.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, speaking on the occasion, remarked that the successful fight of the people of Rajkot was due to the persistence and heroism of the men and women who had courted suffering. It served as an object lesson for other States in similar positions, and also gave a feeling of confidence to States' peoples all over India.

Some of the volunteers, who have returned from Rajkots and others spoke in a similar vein.

UNITE ON COMMON PLATFORM

Sarat Bose On Need Of Winning Freedom In Every Sphere

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

The fourth session of the All-India Students' Conference opened this afternoon at Wellington Square under the Presidency of Dr. K. M. Ashraf.

Inaugurating the Conference Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, urged the students to unite on common platform and pleaded for greater openness of mind and freedom from dogmas not in respect of socialism alone but for the whole circle of human thought. The students, he said, must not forget that political freedom with all its urgency was only a part of freedom which must be completed as well as made possible by freedom in every sphere

About 700 delegates from various provinces and Ceylon attended the Conference.

SUBHAS' MESSAGE

In a message to the Conference Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, said: "Now that we are within the sight of freedom, the problem of maintaining it is as important a problem for the rising generation as the problem of winning it is for our generation. The students of to-day should always think in terms of a free India, and prepare themselves not merely for the coming fight but also for tackling the problems which are likely to confront the free India when we succeed in breaking the shackles of foreign domination.

GREETINGS TO A.-I. STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

The following further messages were received by the All-India Students' Conference:—

(1) From the University Labour Federation, Alstonfield, England: "Warmly greets Indian students' struggle for independence and pledges to support of the British students."

(2) From the Spanish Students' Union:—"Our sincerest congratulations for your help in the cause of young Spain. At a moment when you are not free and our independence is menaced by invasion, let us reaffirm the will of people for freedom."—United Press

LIMBDI FORMS PRAJA MANDAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

LIMBDI, Dec. 31.

Christmas week this year was full of busy activities in the State. Leaders of Limbdi from Bombay and Ahmedabad came here to open the Praja Mandal.

Mr. Chudgar and Mr. Shantilal Shah, M.L.C., were the distinguished guests who gave lectures in mass meetings urging the State authorities to follow Rajkot's example and to satisfy peoples' demand for Responsible Government.

The meeting of the Working Committee of Kathiawar Political Conference will be held here tomorrow. Darbar Gopaldas will be taken in procession in the city.

DEADLOCK

Negotiations between the State and the people regarding the grant of Responsible Government are going on since six days. The State, it is understood, has said that no activity should be carried on by Praja Mandal in the villages. This condition has brought about a deadlock in the negotiations and if it is not solved, people are out for a fight.

LIMBDI WELCOMES DARBAR GOPALDAS

LIMBDI, Jan. 1.

Darbar Gopaldas, President, and Mr. Dhebarbhai, Secretary, of the Kathiawar Political Conference, arrived in Limbdi to-day to attend a meeting of the Working Committee of the Conference. They were accorded a warm reception by the people of Limbdi and were taken in a procession through main streets, which were decorated with Tri-colour Flags, arches and electric lights.

Later a public meeting, attended by about 17,000 persons, was addressed by Darbar Gopaldas and Mr. Dhebarbhai. Darbar Gopaldas dwelt on the duties of the rulers and advised the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi to follow the example set by Rajkot.

Mr. Dhebarbhai warned that if the States did not grant Responsible Government to their people, their very existence would not be safe.

The Working Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference commencing sittings in Limbdi to-day.—A. P.

ULTIMATUM TO PALITANA THAKORE

Demand For Responsible Govt.: Mahatma's Advice Awaited

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 1.

The President of the Palitana State Praja Parishad has sent an ultimatum to the Palitana Thakoresaheb, that if the demands of the subjects for responsible Government are not accepted Satyagraha will begin after eight days, if Mahatmaji advises.

Mr. Shambhushanker Trivedi has already left for Wardha in connection with this problem.

There is dissatisfaction among Palitana subjects against the State motor service.

Bhavnagar Praja Parishad is holding its session in the third week of January.

NASIK COLLEGE "LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY"

(From A Correspondent.)

With a view to imparting knowledge on the practical working of parliamentary institutions, the students of the H. P. T. College, Nasik, have organised a 'Legislative Assembly' with a constitution which is almost a replica of the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The inaugural session was held on the 22nd instant with Principal T. A. Kulkarni as the president to elect a Speaker. Dr. V. K. Bhandarkar, Professor of History, was elected unanimously the Speaker of the Assembly.

The inaugural address was delivered by Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C. (Congress) one of the oldest legislators of Bombay. Mr. Pradhan gave some words of advice to the students how to carry on the work of democratic assemblies. He wished the students all success in their efforts to educate themselves in the working of democratic institutions.

The Assembly has a total strength of 75, consisting of several parties. The Congress Party, which has formed the Cabinet, has a strength of 40, with Mr. G. D. Dalvi as the "Premier". There are also other parties, the Democrats, Nationalists, Trade Unionists, Independent Labourites, and the Liberals with its sole representative, Prof. Puranik.

The first resolution to be moved in the next session of the Assembly will be on Federation by the Premier condemning the Federal Constitution. It is hoped that the students and professors alike will take more interest in the deliberations of the Assembly.

Our Rajkot correspondent writes to say that the Rajkot State Cotton Mill is expected to start work about 16th January. He adds that the people have resumed consumption of electric light of the State concern which was boycotted on the launching of the Satyagrah fight.

THE HYDERABAD TROUBLE

Some First Hand Impressions

(From A Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 31.

Much has been heard recently of the Hyderabad agitation and an ill-informed British Indian public is carried away by gross exaggerations of misrule and communal ill-feeling said to be rampant in the State. The truth is far from so. At no period in its history has the Nizam's Government had so much to show in respect of good Government and the care of the commonweal, and communal harmony though somewhat disturbed has not been radically affected. But for a few politically-minded persons drawn from the professional classes who ask for power and privileges in the name of the masses, the people are loyal and contented and probably happier than their kinsfolk across the border. To call the agitation in Hyderabad a political awakening is a misnomer and an injustice to both the ruler and the ruled.

A GROWING SUSPICION

The fact is that a good deal of suspicion and distrust of good intentions has grown of late among the people themselves and against the Hyderabad Government. This has clouded the political horizon considerably. The traditional communal harmony which existed in the State for generations fostered by a very commendable tolerance is fast disappearing and communal disaffection is being fanned in the guise of political aspirations. The majority community, the Hindu community in its several folds, is emphasising its importance in the policy of the State but in doing so is resorting to sentimental appeals of religious disabilities. It is commonly held by those of the vocal classes that there is religious discrimination in the services, and that restrictions are placed by Government even on the performances of social and religious obligations by the Hindus. The Government is further charged with having pronounced Islamic leanings in all fields of its activity. A refutation of these charges is not within my compass here but that they are gross exaggerations one need not hesitate to say. The Mohamedans, on the other hand, bred to traditions of power and influence fear that the growing power of the Hindus is a menace to their very existence, and try to make it out that o Hindu Raj is being sought to be established. With the atmosphere so charged with suspicion and distrust, the Nizam and his Government are at a loss to decide as to whether the political movement in the State is one or genuine aspiration for a share by the people in the administration of the country or merely a weapon in the hands of a few agitators to gain preponderance over the sister communities by sheer weight of numbers. It is, therefore, that the Nizam while issuing repeated Firmans for the devising of some scheme of constitutional reform for the larger association of the people with the Government insists in the emergence of a common platform of nationalistic demands before conceding a substantial devolution of authority. With the suspension of civil disobedience by the State Congress the prospects have brightened for an early and mutually accommodating settlement of the so-called "Unity Talks" between mandated spokesmen of the Hindu and Muslim communities, and the Government may now expect the presentation of political demands with mutual consent and consideration.

PROPOSED REFORMS

Thus it is that considerable attaches to the proposed reforms resulting from Government decisions on the Aiyangar Committee Report and other representation which have been promised at a very early date. The Associated Press recently gave a forecast of the reforms in its me the 14th December which to be based on some insi mation and to contain a deal of intelligent anticipa his has evoked much critic politically-minded circles. ain features of the propo rms are indicated as an inc representation of the pe the Legislature elected on asis of the main economic, pa tional and other inter the introduction of Local Sen ment, the appointment non-official advisory committ vise Government in the ge ment of nation-building es, the amendment of ms embracing Civil Liberties as worship, public associati nd press; the appointment of lic Services Commission for ng entry into the services for checking and corruption e potism; the formation of ecclesiastical Committee to re into the religious disabili of the various religious bodi he State and so forth.

An effort by me to el he reaction of promi nent cal leaders to the proposed ms has revealed how divided ic opinion is on the subject he complexities with which v- ernment is faced in its ent devising a popular consti

One significant fact harg- ed from these enquiries at there is a growing reco n among the leaders of bo he communities of the reali of the situation and an ing spirit of mutual accom on and understanding. Bo he spokesmen in the "Unity s." Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Mr. Narsing Rao, while hesita to make public statements be of the delicate state of the ne- tions revealed the fact that major ques agreement had been settled by compromis minor issues under disc such as not to preclude. An- other fact ident from these comes a grow- ing confi part of these leaders good intentions of ent. What- ever disap felt in regard to reforms it was ge that they would be a gesture of goodwi worked as such t responsi- ble Gover interpre- tation of here was much diffe realised. While so statements will be next mes- sage be complexities they re ying to conclude hat every- thing pos and sa- tisfactory the poli- tical str been go- ing on in the past two mon pect of which ased by the susp raha by the Stat gh mes- sages fr nnection with the the Arya Defence e Hindu Civil Lib dishear- tening e informed quarters that these will also ference to peace ich the Governm to.

A STORY CAT PAS

BY MEREDITH SCHOLL

For all h it began to look as th rt's freshly cleaned and suit wouldn't do him muc You see, it happened th on Thursday, Burt made with Hester Robbins. It n ordinary date. Hes ens wasn't an ordinary girl had golden hair and blu nd the loveliest smile yo imagine.

She was ne chwood. The family had m two weeks ago. Burt ined Hester from a dis antly, praying for the co boldly approach and le himself. She seemed so e and frail. So much in nee man's strong arm.

It took ten or Burt to muster his cour hen he was awkward and bo . He felt silly. Hester sa , are you Burt Andrews, lives next door? I'm awf d to know you." When sh that, he gaped. Why, bounded as though she were Actually.

So they made for Thurs- day night, and on esday Burt rememoered tha best blue suit needed clean and pressing. In a sort o he rushed down town wh and into Abe Goldman's dr ning shop. Abe said he could et the suit ready before Frida urt begged him, pleaded with implored him. But Abe adamant. Business was bus. There were other and be customers than Burt who wa their suits by Thursday. So finally resorted to bribery, inquishing one of the three d he had taken from his savi to spend on Hester. Abe bea and nodded when he saw thi ar.

Even then, it was Thursday when Burt got his s He had to dress in a hurry. hen, descending the stairs w only ten minutes to spare. became aware of the pain in side. It's right side. A sharp, ngy pain. He slowed his pace. n he entered the living-rooms mother stared at him.

"Whatever in th world is wrong?"

"Mom," said Bur , "I think I've got appe "Gosh," said his "You had your appendix when you were a tot."

"I did!" cried Beverly. "Then it can't be ap can it?" Tragedy ceased him in the face.

"Wait a minute," mother thoughtfully. e, I can't recall whether u or Harry."

"You can't? Gosh, up- pose I have got it? my appendix should burs me- thing? Gosh, mom, ger- ous. What'll I do? ate, and everything."

"Let me think," sai An- drews. "Hummm, No, Har- ry. No, it was you. Harry, no—es it hurt much?"

Burt took a, and fairly doubled up a arp, intense pain snot th to his spine. 'Grumpny!" ied.

"There's nothing to do, call Dr. Brad nan out if it was your appr Harry's ne took out. here and be still."

Burt sat, pain was so great he had again. He heard his voice on the phone. He ered that Dr. Bradley was Lord, he thought, I m What'll I do? What'll I do ester?

He heard her calling another number a wait, he knew she ntacted Dr. Bradley.

"Yes," she Yes, yes, no. Oh, you don What . . . Well, he seely bad." A long wait, th right. Good bye."

"Burt," sai mother, "I'll have to driv Dr. Bradley's office. He's meet us there. He ght be serious. How do now?"

"Worse. do about Hester?"

"Never mi. This is more serious along."

Burt suffer drive to Dr. Bradley's. was terrific. The physician arrived when they got they sat in his office waiting e clock ticked off the and Burt thought of d wondered if he would

Dr. Bradley arrived, wearing a sm and ordering Burt to on an operating table, removing his coat, vepants. Dr. Bradley begging him. "Where is it?" he asked.

"I can't fe now, Doc. Honest."

Dr. Bradley and peered at so on Burt's stomach. Tsked on the inside of Bits. I'll be damnaculated.

Burt sat bradley was pointing at an's cleaning label, fas ne inside of his pants stline by a couple of litt gadgets. One of the is bent forward and h ressing into Burt's stomach, a red welt.

Burt hitch pants and glanced at hline o'clock. His date nad 7-30. Well, that ended y girl like Hester would give. He couldn't exp had delayed him. It d silly. He couldn't do ut make a weak apolo

He called er on the doc's phone answered. "Eh? Who Robbins, the boy Hes date with. Well, it wo made any difference a ster was taken to the hour ago with an acu appendicitis."

(C).

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Can Argue Like a Guard House Lawyer—Only Worse By BUD FISHER

Unknonocked

An u aged 50 was knor which is not y he early hours o Queen's Road.

nquest will be held on

"SCANDALOUS"!

Expert's Indictment Of Bombay's Town-Planning

WASTELANDS AND ONE-SIDED DEVELOPMENT

Suggests Exploitation Of Sea Front Health Spots

(BY OUR STAFF REPORTER.)

SIXTEEN FAMILIES WITH 60 TO 70 SOULS HUDDLED IN A DOZEN FLATS.

THE FLATS COVER AN AREA OF ABOUT ONE-SEVENTH OF AN ACRE!

THERE IS NOT A SINGLE SERVANTS' QUARTER FOR ALL THE 12 FLATS!

That was the reality that greeted my eye when I visited Dadar, not as a citizen in a holiday mood, but as an inquisitive student, in the company of an Engineer of repute and a town-planning expert who has himself been studying Bombay's development problems.

KALBADEVI AND DADAR.

Calculating the population per acre, I found that Dadar, one of our favourite suburbs had nearly 400 souls living in an acre!

"Do you realise" questioned my Engineer friend when I had surveyed the picture with astonishment "that you have merely transplanted Kalbadevi in Dadar?"

Enquiring into the rents that prevailed in the area, I was informed that each flat with two rooms and a kitchen was being charged at about Rs. 35.

There is nothing that makes the lot of the inhabitant at Dadar happier than that of the citizen living in Girgaum or Kalbadevi. What is true of Dadar is true of the other suburbs. One hardly realises this fact unless it is driven home by a town-planning expert after a personal visit to some of the suburban areas.

"SCANDALOUS."

What is the reason for this state of things which any town planning expert with no vested interests would describe with but one word — 'Scandalous'?

The defect lies in the manner in which the city of Bombay has spread out. The expert who took me over a distance of 14 miles, declared that Bombay was an unplanned city. He referred to a remark of Lady Simon about Manchester—that it was the most "unplanned city in the world." Probably she was not aware of the conditions in Bombay when she made the remark about Manchester.

"RIBBON DEVELOPMENT."

The greatest defect in the development plan which is brought home to any citizen if he takes a drive from Colaba to Borivli is the chain development of buildings along the railway route. Experts in town-planning call it "ribbon development." Engineers in England found these "ribbons" to be such a curse that they sponsored legislation known as the Ribbon Development Act in order to put a stop to the chain extending further. If Bombay does not act without further delay, the chain or the ribbon will extend as far as the suburban electric train is able to convey us. The electric train service in the suburban area while being a boon in many respects, has directly encouraged the "ribbon" development. One has to observe the location of the buildings minutely before knowing the draw-backs of the "ribbon".

THOSE WASTE PATCHES.

Driving along the main suburban road running parallel to the sea shore, I found intermittent patches of land with clumps of trees, lying waste along the sea front. Instead of exploiting these healthy spots near the sea, we have taken to development at a considerable distance from the sea front on lines which are hardly beneficial. Driving along the "ribbon" one suddenly sees wide gaps in between. Near the suburban stations, there are cross ribbons. The entire picture suggests that there is a tendency to spread out along one line as far as the trains will carry us.

SOME DISADVANTAGES.

Several aspects have to be considered while calculating the tremendous loss resulting from this kind of development. Firstly, the cost of municipal servicing. Since a long belt is to be provided for, the initial cost of laying the lines for the supply of water, gas electricity etc. is exorbitant. If, instead of spreading out along a chain, the citizens had settled down in broad areas, the cost of servicing would have been minimised.

The second disadvantage is the multiplicity of public institutions like schools and hospitals. A larger number of these are needed to serve a long belt.

Does the Citizen improve his conditions in any way by living at a distance of seven or eight miles in the suburban area? So long as Dadar, Khar and other suburbs continue to be prototypes of Kalbadevi or Girgaum in living conditions. No citizen can congratulate himself on having migrated to a suburban area.

The development of the city has hardly been a boon either to the poor or the rich. Suburban residents who own cars have to cover every day long distances that tell on the durability of tyres. It is the foreign firms which stand to gain at every stage.

The joint Town Planning Committee, may be expected, to look into all these aspects and suggest remedies.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Australia and New Zealand per s.s. 'Oransay' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Wednesday, the 4th January, 1939.

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s 'Rizwani' via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 and 5 p.m. respectively on Wednesday, the 4th January, 1939.

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for Italy per s.s. 'Conte Biancamano' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 3rd January, 1939.

Superscribed unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Hongkong, Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai per M. V. 'Victoria' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 p.m. on Monday, the 2nd January, 1939.

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Elasto

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The Agent, Elasto (Dept. 6.[illegible]), P.O. Box 2[illegible] Bombay.

AWAKENING IN JUNAGADH

People's Seventeen Points

(From a Correspondent.)

JUNAGADH, Dec. 30.

The struggle for responsible Government in the States has gained ground in many States in India and as we know, Rajkot, the centre of Kathiawar, has been victorious in working in that direction. Influenced by the successful achievement of the brave and courageous people of Rajkot other neighbouring States of Kathiawar have been inspired to demand similar rights and privileges from their rulers. Junagadh—the premier State in Kathiawar—is also not immune from this influence and a peoples' organised institution called the Praja Mandal has recently come into existence. It is supposed to be guided by the advice of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel President of the All-India States Conference and others besides this another, organisation with its title "Junagadh State Unemployed and Aggrieved Association" is started at Junagadh to ameliorate the lot of unemployed and aggrieved sons and daughters of the soil. Mr. Narsing Prasad K. Nanavati, our veteran pleader and Mr. Ashwinikumar M. Vasavada are appointed as the Presidents of the Praja Mandal and the Unemployed Association respectively. The Praja Mandal and the Unemployed Association started their work in right earnest from to-day and great enthusiasm prevails among the people to make both the Associations a great success.

Mr. Ashwinikumar Vasavada, President of the Unemployed and Aggrieved Association, addressed a very important letter containing seventeen vital points concerning grievances of the people at large to His Highness through Mr. Monteath in November. In the course of another letter to Mr. Monteath, Mr. Vasavada writes:—

"However with all due firmness and candidness I respectfully submit that till the present-day the legitimate rights and privileges of the "bona fide" subjects of the Junagadh State have been hopelessly ignored at every opportunity of a vacancy in State service and as a confirmed policy preference is generally and systematically given to outsiders even from remote places, who have got no permanent interest in the welfare of the State. As if that is not enough, all the principal officials of the state are outsiders and it is naturally felt that they are unsympathetic towards those applicants who happen to be the sons of the soil and as such the real tax-payers to the State.

Under the above circumstances you will kindly excuse me, Sir, if I say that the unemployed sons of the state have a legitimate strong grievance in this direction, and unless and until this is promptly redressed I honestly feel that it may, in its natural course, assume rapidly a serious shape so as to jeopardise the interest of all concerned. Our cause is absolutely just and for the protection of thousands like ourselves.

Needless to assure, I am always a constructive worker and am never a destructive agitator. The above grievances have now reached their climax and constant pressure is being brought upon me by members of my association, to fight their cause with all their enthusiasm and activities at my command. Even a final note of warning is given to me by them to join the Praja Mandal which I hope you will also agree with me, when I say, is a powerful and influential body working under the guidance of the most powerful and influential institution of no less repute than the Indian National Congress."

A.-I. EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

YOGA DEMONSTRATION

Vidwan Appalacharya, director of Yogic and Physical Culture Institute, Chitaldroog, gave an effective Yoga demonstration before the 14th All-India Educational Conference.

Among the feats performed were many highly complicated ones such as Astavakrasana or eight bend pose, which needs a great deal of patient, practice and a very supple frame. He has 150 well trained students at his school in Chitaldroog (Mysore State).

Widwan Appalacharya will be in Bombay till January 5, and will be very glad to give a few demonstrations of his talents to Bombay public. Associations and public bodies interested in Yogic Exercises may get in touch with Mr V. R. Annaswami Rao, Co-operative House, Telang Road, Matunga for demonstration.

Beating Empire's "Drum" In U. S. A.

Anti-Indian Film Being In New York

Mr. Ramlal Bajpai writes from New York:—

Anti-Indian books, lectures and newspaper comments are well-known; but now Europe and especially America are being flooded with most deplorable Cinema production. "The Clive of India" "The Bengal Lancer" and now "The Drums" are being shown on a national scale to the American public making most effective impression upon these otherwise friendly and democratic people. Indian scenes, costumes, speeches and especially the plot of the Picture subtly impregnate unsuspecting Americans with pro-British sympathies and disregard for Indians. "Drums" is directed by one Mr. Korda. It is advertised that the Government of India has given all help to produce this film.

MODERN "WARFARE"

India made terrible sacrifices to save Britain in her mortal struggle in the world war but she is in season and out of season being scandalized to the four corners of the world. If anti-British films were shown in the U. States members of the British parliament would have demanded explanations from their Government and a national crisis would have been created. India is supposed to have a legislative assembly but little ever seems to be done to checkmate these anti-Indian efforts abroad. There is now Indian Trade Commissioner for India. He is afraid to make an official protest against this film. He will submit yearly trade report to Indian Government which help no cause which nobody reads but which cost Indian exchequer a stipulate sum to swell the national expenditure; Democratic India must make her voice felt abroad.

Millions of copies of "Mother India" freely distributed could not do as great a harm to prejudice American public, from children up, against India. These mechanical methods of modern warfare must be shown up in time and India's interests must be protected in her ever widening commercial and political horizon.

THOSE GUARDIAN ANGELS!

General public, however is bound to get the impression from such anti-Indian films that British have so much trouble with the treacherous, bearded turbaned "natives." They naturally feel sympathy for the British who are presented as the guardian angels of peace and justice. To end this Indian National Congress and Indian youth must demand of their representatives in legislatures practical steps. Proper official protest in time can stop the showing and circulation of such films. Those who were responsible in helping this films should be punished. India in her dawn of united nationhood deserves to be helped and not maligned. The message of our scientific era is for both the material and moral betterment of man. Europe in following British leadership is going morally bankrupt. Britain's imperialism can no longer masquerade as a democracy and it is significient to note that she is knowingly paving her path for friendship with dictatorships of Europe. America stands free from European entanglements and exercises her moral power to encourage and help struggling democracies.

India should cultivate American friendship through trade and other avenues, for it is in this great melting pot of nations that a federated Indian nation can find sympathy.

Vigilance is the price of liberty and let India's leaders pay that price with malice toward none and charity for all.

The following is what the film critic of "New York Post" wrote about the "Drum":—

It would begin to seem that if the British have so darn much trouble with those treacherous bearded natives in North-West India, they'd do better to give them up. There's nothing but wonderful scenery up there anyway. Last year they had to call on Shirley Temple for assistance. Now the Music Hall is showing "Drums", an Alexander Korda British-made picture which utilizes the scenery, the flaming costumes of the British military and the flowing garments of the natives for beautiful Technicolour. But they're still having trouble.

The elderly Khan of Tokot can say, "England has offered us friendship. If England is our friend, we shall have peace." But what do such noble sentiments avail in a world like this? Another character in the picture remarks at a later date, "In the game of international politics, it's the scoundrel who holds all the trumps." The elderly Khan has a brother, Raymond Massey, who trumps the Khan by murdering him. The Khan's son, charming little Sabu, who has risen from elephant stable boy in real life to prince in this picture, is also scheduled for early death but escapes to the British.

Thereafter the picture builds to a rousing climax in which the Empire almost, but not quite, loses a mountainous part of itself in north-west India.

The gallant band of soft-spoken, lion-hearted heroes who take the parts of British officers and men fill out a colourful stencil. The brave girl who marries the leading officer and subjects herself to the terrors of being the only white woman, etc., God bless and preserve her, is a pleasant eyeful. Miss Valerie Hobson, please rise. Turn around. You see, she's charming.

The picture's particular brand of British humour is not the kind best suited for American consumption. The placid British fortitude is better suited, but unfortunately it has been well-worked in numerous American pictures glorifying that phase of the preservation of the Empire. Splendid technicolour and fiercely melodramatic conflict are the saving factors that place "Drums" close to the top among pictures of that kind.

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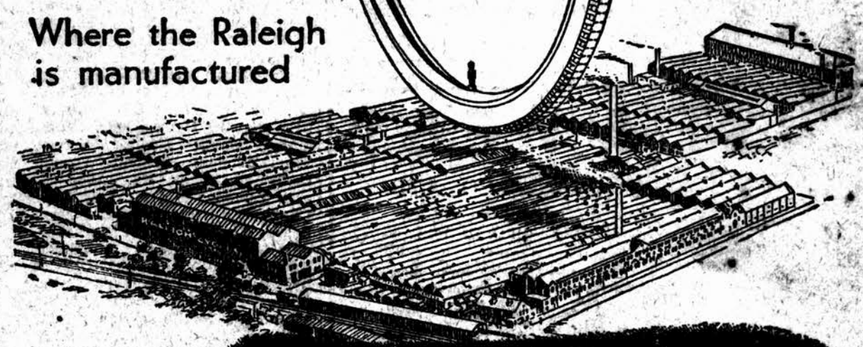

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NEW YEAR HONOURS' LIST

(Continued from page 1)

cutive Engineer, Communications and Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal; Mr. Donald Langham Scott, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta; Mr. George Henry Welford, Indian Ordnance Services, Superintendent, Rifle Factory, Ishapore; Mr. John Stewart Wilcock, Indian Civil Service, lately Secretary to H. E. Governor of Orissa

TO BE M. B. E. (CIVIL)

Miss Caroline Mary Edwards, Lady Superintendent of Women's and Children's Work in the Hubli Industrial Settlement, Hubli, Dharwar District, Bombay; Miss Winifred Park, Madras Educational Service, lecturer in Domestic Science for European Schools, Madras; Khan Sahib Sheikh Alam Ali, Provincial Civil Service, Supervisor, Jail Manufactures, Punjab Jail Department, Punjab; Mr. Edwin Catley, Assistant Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway; Mr. Dines Chandra Chakravarti, Bengal Medical Service, Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, Bengal; Mr. George Maurice Cheesman, Higher Clerical Officer, Office of the High Commissioner for India; Capt. Bertram Maurice Chanas Inglefield Dall, Madras Jail Service, Acting Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary, Madras; Rai Sahib Lala Dhanpat Rai, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands; Mr. William Richard Palmer Downing, District Engineer, District Board, Purnea, Bihar; Mr. Robin Olive Drummond, Indian Forest Service, Deputy Conservator of Forests, U. P.; Mr. Saraju Kanta Dutt, Engineer, Darjeeling Municipality, Bengal; Mr. Stephen Timothy Fernandes, City Magistrate, Poona, Bombay; Khan Bahadur Ghulamnabi Dilmahomed Kazi, Director of Public Instruction, Sind; Dr. Robert Thomas Mansfield Hayter, I. M. D. Assistant Director, School of Tropical Medicine and Resident Medical Officer, Carmichael Hospital, Calcutta, Bengal; Mr. Rowland Alfred Kirkman Hill, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the External Affairs Department (on leave); Mr. Eric John Hart Jacobson, Superintendent, Transportation, East Indian Railway; Khan Bahadur Mirza Jafar Ali Khan, Provincial Civil Service (Executive Branch), U. P.; Mr. Jagdishwar Dayal, Superior Service of the Military Accounts Department, Assistant Military Accountant General; Mr. Caleb St. John Lawrence, Military Accounts Department, Deputy Assistant Controller of Military Accounts; Rai Bahadur Lala Shankar Das Luthra, Provincial Civil Service, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, Punjab; Mr. John Maclachlan Macintyre, Indian Service of Engineers (Punjab) Executive Engineer, Quetta City, Baluchistan; Mr. Peter Donald Macpherson, lately Financial Adviser to the Co-operative Department, Punjab; Mr. William McLean, Registrar, University of Madras; Mellville Owen Marchant, Chief Accounts Officer of Customs and Officiating Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay; Mr. Desraj Mehta, Indian Service of Engineers, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, and Under Secretary to Government of Bihar, Public Works Department; Mr. William Arthur Myatt, lately Editor, "Daily Gazette", Karachi, Sind; Rai Bahadur Kharag Narayan, Banker, Merchant and Zamindar, Begusarai, Monghyr District, Bihar; Mr. Henry Joseph Newham, Officer supervisor, Adjutant-General's Branch, Army Headquarters, India; Mr. Dattatraya Laxman Nirooknekar, Law-Lecturer at Police Training School, Nasik, Bombay; Rai Sahib Puran Chand, Royal Indian Army Service Corps, Civilian Gazetted Officer, Supply Personnel Depot, Ambala; Mr. John Sidney Agustus Selwyn, Indian Police, Officer-in-Charge, Police Training Centre, Hangu, North West Frontier Province; Mr. Oscar Henry Clive Shelswell, Indian Forest Service (Retired), lately personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forest, Madras; Mr. Alexander Key Thoms, General District Superintendent of Begg Dunlop Jute Mills, Bengal; Chaudhri Tikka Ram, Member Legislative Assembly (Punjab), and Pleader, Sonepat, Rohtak District, Punjab; Capt. Harold Duncan Ross Zscherpel, I.M.S., Superintendent, Central Jail, Peshawar.

Medal of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to:—

(FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE)

Shaikh Solomon, Chargeman, Rifle Factory, Ishapore; Syed Sadiq Hussain, Forest Ranger, Razmak Range, Waziristan; Mr. Dominic Wates, Superintendent Political Branch, Hyderabad Residency, Hyderabad (Deccan). Mr. Ramrao Dwarkanath Vijaykar, Cashier, Motor Vehicles Department of the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Knighthood

Knighthood has been conferred on the following:—

The Hon. Mr. Justice Arthur Harries, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Patna; the Hon. Mr. Justice Chettur Madhavan Nayar, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort St. George, Madras; The Hon. Mr. Justice Edward Bennet, I.C.S., Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, U. P.; Mr. Sitaram Sunderrao Patkar, lately Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Bombay; Mr. Eyre Gordon, I.C.S., Chairman of Federal Public Service Commission (on leave); Mr. Alan Hubert Llyod, I.C.S., lately Member, Central Board of Revenue, Government of India; Mr. Walter Lawrence Scott, I.C.S., Member, Revenue Tribunal, Assam; Col. Alexander James Hutchinson Russel, I.M.S., Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

Major Henry George Howard, Chief Engineer for Electricity, Madras, Capt. Ernst Whiteside Huddleston, (retired), Shipping Surveyor and Advisor, Office of the High Commissioner for India, Col. Krishnaji Vishnoo Kukday, I. M. Service (retired) C. P. and Berar, Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prashad Bajpai, Judicial Minister and Chief Justice, Jaipur State, Rajputana, Mr. Ardeshir Rustamji Dalal, I.C.S., (retired) Partner and Director, Messrs. Tata and Sons, and President, Indian Chamber of Commerce Calcutta; Mr. Henry Horsman, Managing Director of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Cawnpore, and President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, U. P.; James Reid Kay, Partner, Messrs. James Finlay and Company, Calcutta, Bengal Nawab Shah Nawaz Khan, Member Legislative Assembly, Punjab.

IN RANGOON

Among New Year Honours is the title of Knight Commander of Order of Saint Michael and Saint George conferred on Hon. Mr. Walter Booth-Gravely, Counsellor to H. E. the Governor of Burma.

Knighthood has been conferred on Mr. Justice J. M. Baguley.

Kaisar-i-Hind Medal (First Class)

Deaconess Miriam Coulthurst, Saint Faiths Society, Madras, Mrs. Irene Harper, wife of the Rev. Dr. A. E. Harper, American Mission Training School for village Teachers, Moga, Ferozepore District, Punjab; Lady Hilda Margaret Sachse, wife of Sir F. A. Sachse, Bengal; Mrs. Sivakamu, Principal Zenana Medical Officer, Bikaner State, Rajputana; Miss Norah Ethel Whitfield, Principal, Cathedral and John Connon Girls High School, Fort Bombay; The Rev. Canon Malcolm George Goldsmith, Church Missionary Society, Madras, Maj. Gen. George Mackintosh Lindsay, Commander, Presidency and Assam District, Eastern Command Mr. Alfred Donald Miller, Secretary, Mission to Lepers, India Bihar; The Very Rev. Monsignor Diego Remedios, Dean of Bombay, and Principal of the St. Teresas High School, Girgaum, Bombay, Mr. Theodore Howard Somervell, in charge of the London Mission Hospital, Neyyoor, Travancore State

BAR TO THE KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL (FIRST CLASS)

Miss Ida Sophia Scudder, M.D., Principal, Missionary Medical College Hospital, Vellore, North Arcot District, Madras.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL (SECOND CLASS)

Miss Minnie Rodha Barlow, Assistant Surgeon, Lady Doctor-in-Charge, Municipal Zenana Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan, North-West Frontier Province; Mrs. Kathleen Furley, wife of Maj. A. Furley, Quartermaster, 10th Battalion, 18th Royal Garhwal Rifles; Miss Helen Gregory, Supdt. of the Baptist Mission Zenana Hospital, Berhampur, Orissa; Miss Evangeline Ingram, Ingram Skinner Estate, Tappa Bilochpur, Gurgaon District, Punjab; Mrs. Bhikubai Chandulal Jalundhwala, J.P. Social Worker, Tilak Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay; Miss Anne Dorothy Lawrence, Matron, Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital, Bengal; Mrs. Jean MacCall, wife of Major A. G. McCall, I.C.S., Superintendent, Lushai Hills, Assam; Miss Mildred Louise Pawson, Church Missionary Society, Tinnevelly District, Madras; Mrs. Myriam Annie Mcintosh Ray, wife of Mr. G. G. Ray, Indian Police, Provincial Commissioner, Girl Guides Association, Sind; Miss Norah Aileen Williams, Matron, Ranchi European Mental Hospital, Bihar; Srimathi Ganapathi Visalakshi Ammal, Madras; Mr. Tolaram Jamiatrai Bhojwani, Officiating Chief Officer, Karachi, Municipal Corporation, Sind; Mr. Krishnarao Sitaram Desai, Teacher, Kanya Shalla, Malvan, Ratnagiri District, Bombay; Mr. Suresh Chandra Dutta, M. B. Medical Practitioner, Bengal; The Ven. Canon Herbert James Edmonds, Archdeacon of Madras (on leave); Mr. Edward Bruce Hay, Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Allahabad, U.P.; Khan Bahadur Bapuji Pherozeshaw Jal, Hon. Magistrate, 1st Class, and Member of the Neemuch Cantonment Municipal Committee, C.I.; Mr. Gurunath Purushottam Phatke, Medical Officer of Health, Pandharpur Municipality, Bombay; Mr. Gurupadappa Sidlingappa Sajjan, Pleader, Bijapur, Bombay; Mr. Munshi Siddiq Ahmed, landholder and Member, Kalavia Union Board, Bakarganj District, Bengal.

THE BAR TO THE KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL OF (SECOND CLASS)

Mrs. Homai Mehta, M.B.E., Bengal.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL (THIRD CLASS)

Miss Edith Mary Chapman, London Baptist Missionary Society, South Lushai Hills, Assam; Miss Gangubai Hadkar, Medical Practitioner, Broach, Bombay; Mrs. Gladys Amy Mackenzie, wife of Mr. W. Mackenzie, Superintendent, Government Press, Gulzarbagh, Bihar; Mrs. Hannah Kanthamma Philip, wife of Mr. E. D. Philip, Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, Madras; Mr. Abdul Majed, Bengal Medical Service, Superintendent, Bengal Vaccine Institute, Bengal; Kazi Aboo Jamal, Taluqdar and Muktear, Vice-Chairman, Brahmanbaria Local Board, Bengal; Maulvi Azaharuddin Khan, President, Subidkhali Union Board, Bakarganj District, Bengal; Mr. Basvannappa Basappa Ballari, Agriculturist, Motebennur, Taluka Ranebennur, Dharwar District, Bombay; Mr. Haripada Biswas, President, Barrackpur Union Board, Daulatpur, Khulna District, Bengal; Mr. Sitaram Sakharam Deshmukh, Revenue Patil of Adgaon, Taluka Nasik, District, Bombay; Mr. Khrista Kumar Dutt, attached to Purulia Leper Home and Hospital Bihar; Sri Bhatta Gnankotayya, Hon. Magistrate, Masulipatam, Kistna District, Madras; Maulvi Muhamad Husain Ali (No. II), Bengal Junior Civil Service, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, West Patuakhali, Bakarganj District, Bengal; Rai Bahadur Jesa Ram, Merchant, Dera Ismail Khan, N.W.F.P.; Mr. Motilal Garbadadas Parikh, Landholder, Village Napa Talpad, Kaira District, Bombay; Mr. Ganesh Gangadhar Raikar, Private Medical Practitioner, Kalyan, Thana District, Bombay; Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jemadar Raja Singh Shaker (son of Jai Singh, retired Ziladar, Army Remount Department), I.M.D.; Mr. Pichamuthu John Stephen, Hon. Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, Oottacamund, the Nilgiris, Madras; Mr. Santijirao Laxmanrao Wable, Agriculturist, Taluka Shrigonda, Ahmednagar District, Bombay; Mr. Vithal Kanoji Waradkar, Private Medical Practitioner, Katta (Pendur), Taluka Malvan, Ratnagiri District, Bombay.

INDIAN POLICE MEDALS

Mr. Adam John Walker Sanson, M.C. Deputy Commissioner of Police, Rao Sahib Narayan Ganesh Joshi, Officiating Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., Crime Branch; Khan Sahib Sorab Kharsheji Karanjawala, Deputy Superintendent of Police; Mr. Ramchandra Vithal More, Deputy Superintendent of Police; Mr. Baburao Sakharam Nalavade, Officiating Deputy-Superintendent of Police; Mr. Shantaram Yeswant Varadkar, Home Inspector of Police. Mr. Manishankar Kirpashankar Shelat, Officiating Inspector of Police; Khan Sahib Shaikh Amir Shaikh Rahim, Sub-Inspector of Police (retired).

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

First Class with title of "Sardar Bahadur" Indian Personnel attached to British Units. Subedar and Hon. Lt. Imam Din, Bahadur V Mountain Battery R. A.; Sub-Maj. and Hon. Lt. Nizam Din, Bahadur A.D.C. to G.O. C.-in-C., Southern Command.

INDIAN ARMY

Sub.-Maj. Sardar Khan, Bahadur, 2|8 Punjab Regiment; Subhedar, Sardar Khan, Bahadur 3|1 Punjab Regiment; Sub-Maj. and Hon. Lt. Khan Bahadur, Bahadur 1|13 Frontier Force Rifles.

SECOND CLASS WITH TITLE OF "BAHADUR"

Indian Personnel attached to British Units:—

Sub-Maj. Naubat Singh, Support Company Platoon, I.K.S.L.I.; Subhedar Alam Khan, 13th Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery; Sub-Maj. and Hon. Lt. Hussain Beg, 25 R. A. Mountain Rifles.

INDIAN ARMY

Ris.-Maj. and Hon. Lt. Mohamed Khan (1), 37 A. T. Coy, (C) (S)., R.I.A.S.C.; Risaldar Haji Ahmad, P.A.V.O., Cav.; Ris.-Maj. Lall Singh, Probyns Horse; Ris-Maj. Natha Singh, 27 A. T. Coy, (M), R.I.A.S.C.; Sub-Maj. Sher Dil Khan 2|15 Punjab Regiment; Subhedar Ghufran Khan, 2|14 Punjab Regiment; Sub-Maj. Sant Ram, 4|16 Punjab Regiment; Subdr. and Hony. Lt. Nihal Singh 1|1 Punjab Regiment; Sub-Maj. Lal Singh 3|11 Sikh Regiment; Sub-Maj. and Hony. Lt. Kamansingh Limbu, 2|10 Gurkha Rifles; Sub-Maj. Sultan Ram, 3|6 Rajputana Rifles; Sub-Maj. Matabakhsh Singh 3|7 Rajput Rifles; Subdr. Bhagidal Rai 1|10 Garhwal Regiment.

SPECIAL PROMOTIONS

The following special promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—India Unattached List: Royal Indian Army Service Corps. Condr. to be Lt. (Asst. Commissary): Frederick Roberts and Bridgeman Grimley, Indian Army Ordnance Corps Condors.

To be Lts. (Asst. Commissarys) John Tomlinson Holmes and William Busby.

Military Engineer Services:— Condr. to be Lt. (Asst. Commissary): Robert Henry Gass.

Indian Army Corps of Clerks:— Condr. to be Lt. (Asst. Commissary) John Sunter.

Following special promotions are made:—Royal Indian Army Service Corps:— Sub-Condr. to be Condr. William Crossley.

AWARDS TO OFFICERS OF ARMY IN INDIA

The following awards to officers of the Army in India, or who have recently served in India, are announced in connection with the New Year's Day Honours and will appear in the London Gazette of the 2nd January 1939:

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH C.B.

Major-General C. D. Noyes, C.I.E., M.C., Indian Army, lately Commander, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Infantry Brigade. Colonel (Ty. Brigadier) L. M. Heath, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C., Indian Army Commander, Wana Brigade.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE FOURTH CLASS (O.B.E.)

Major G. F. Jones, 18th King Edward VII.s Own Cavalry, attached Burma Frontier Force. Major J. O. L. Mason, 3rd Battalion, 2nd Punjab Regiment. Major D. L. O. Woods, 2nd Battalion, 13th Frontier Force Rifles, attached South Waziristan Scouts.

5TH CLASS (M.B.E.)

Major (Commissary) J. S. Bolton, India Miscellaneous List (retired), lately personal assistant to the Master-General of the Ordnance in India. Lieutenant (Assistant Commisary) D. Buchanan Indian Army Corps of Clerks, Quartermaster-General's Branch, Army Headquarters, India. Jemadar Kansipersad Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

NAWAB

The title of Nawab has been conferred upon Major Malik Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Tiwana, of Jahamabad, Shahpur District Punjab

RAJA

The title of Raja has been conferred upon Rao Devendra Pratap Singh Chief of Khaniadhana State.

The title of Diwan Bahadur has been conferred upon Mullat Vikkara Vellodi, Collector and District Magistrate (Acting), South Kanara, Madras, Churya Kunhi Raman, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, Aravanudu Ayyangar Narasimha Acharyar, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Tanjore, Madras, Kikkeri Ramaswamy, Bombay Service of Engineers, Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, Presidency Division, Bombay, Mr. Satya Prakash Singha, Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, Controller of Examinations, University of the Punjab, Punjab, Thakur Madho Singh of Sankhawas, Home Minister, Government of Jodhpur, Rajputana, Motilal Lallubhai Parekh, Dewan, Baria State, Guiarat States.

SARDAR BAHADUR

The Viceroy has conferred the title of Sardar Bahadur upon: Sardar Sahib Bhai Siri Ram Singh, Zaildar of Jhumna, Tahsil Muktsar, Ferozepore District, Punjab, Subedar Major Sukraj Limbu, 4th Battalion, Assam Rifles, Imphal, Assam, Sardar Raja Singh, Advocate-General, North-West Frontier Province, Sardar Sahib Bawa Kishen Singh, Superintendent, Nander Gurudwara, Hyderabad (Deccan).

RAO BAHADUR

The title of Rao Bahadur has been conferred upon the following among others:

Ramchandra Balwant Badwe, Deputy Collector (Retired), Ahmednagar, Bombay. Ishwarlal Narsilal Desai, Honorary Secretary, District Agricultural and Industrial Association, Broach, and Panch Mahals District, Bombay. Narso Keshav Joglekar, Consulting Public Health Engineer to Government of Bombay, Bombay.

The title of Vaidyaratna has been conferred upon: Pandit Chandrashekharadhar Misra, Chikitsaka Champaran, Bihar.

SARDAR SAHIB

The title of Sardar Sahib, has been conferred upon: Natha Singh, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Public Vehicles Department, Calcutta. Sardar Babban Singh, Sub-Inspector, Armed Police, Bareilly, United Provinces, Honorary Lt. Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, Secretary, District Soldiers Board Lyallpur, Punjab. Munshi Bhag Singh, Prosecuting Deputy Superintendent of Police, Lahore, Punjab. Chaudhri Chanda Singh, Zaildar of Ekalgadda, Tahsil Tarn Taran, Amritsar District, Punjab. Sardar Bhagat Singh, Public Prosecutor, Jullundur, Punjab. Sardar Nanak Singh, Superintendent of Excise, Baluchistan. Sardar Teja Singh, Preventive Officer, Customs Department, Bombay.

KHAN SAHEB

The title of Khan Sahib has been conferred upon the following among others:—

Shapurji Kolabhoy Bulsara, Permanent Way Inspector, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Parel, Bombay.

RAO SAHIB

The title of Rao Sahib, has been conferred upon the following among others:—

Kashinath Achyut Athalye, Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay. Manjunath Gopalkrishna Chandayarkar,

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

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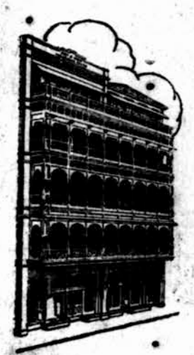

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WHAT IS POETRY?

By William Gerhardi in "The Spectator"

In a preface to "The Oxord Book of Light Verse" Mr. W. H. Auden expatiates on what is light verse. Mr. Auden explains that when society and the poet are united in their interests the poet will address himself to his audience in the language of the day, and his poetry will be "light" in the sense represented by the present anthology. But I cannot agree. To judge by the samples he has included between these covers I would describe the verse as "light" in the sense that, if in an air-raid nothing in my flat but this volume was blown to pieces, I would consider I was getting off lightly.

Mr. Auden is the author who wrote a long poem to the effect that it was no use writing poetry till the Spanish War was over. A friend of mine held a copy called Spain in his hand as we entered a popular restaurant together, and so conspicuous was the title that an unknown lady signalled to us across the restaurant and then sent a note to us reading: "Viva Espana!" We invited her to share our table, when she startled us by confessing that her sympathies were all for Franco. We explained to the lady that the poem by Mr. Auden implied that the poetic era in Europe would begin consequent on a Government victory. Mr. Auden did not guarantee a poetic renaissance in the event of Franco emerging victorious.

The tenor of Mr. Auden's poem is echoed throughout his introduction to "The Oxford Book of Light Verse" of which he is the editor. The contention that the renaissance of poetry must await the social dawn fails to account for the existence of poetry despite almost continuous "wars of liberation" in the past, likewise fought with an eye on the dawn.

Mr. Auden's introduction is not nonsensical. His arguments are well sustained, his divisions plausible and clear. But one might write a thousand such introductions without touching the essence of poetry.

What, then, is light poetry? And what is serious poetry? Mr. Auden says that light verse can be serious: "It has only come to mean 'vers de societe', triolets, smoke-room limericks, because, under the social conditions which produced the Romantic Revival, and which have persisted, more or less, ever since, it has been only in trivial matters that poets have felt in sufficient intimacy with their audience to be able to forget themselves and their singing-robes." True enough, as far as it goes. (Though why a poet should address explicitly a congenial audience perceptive of his deeper implications, and implicitly a strange audience open only to the crudest explanation, is a question: to which the answer, in the teeth of Mr. Auden's introduction, is: the poet will write exactly as he pleases, whatever the audience. He may communicate, but always to the ideal reader). But my quarrel is that Mr. Auden's is not a serious distinction between the "light" and the "serious." If reminds me too much of a woman who, being asked whether she would prefer to read a novel or a biography by the same author, replied: "I am 'ashamed' to say that I would prefer to read a novel. But my husband, who only reads serious books, would, of course, choose a biography."

We come back to the crucial question: what is serious? Popularly, seriousness is understood to mean a work conveying information, which the reader, in his avidity for prestige values, confuses with knowledge. In reality, knowledge is only serious when it exalts the soul—in other words, when knowledge is artistic, poetic. Such knowledge is in fact a religious experience which convinces the reader that the visible world is not a self-contained universe but merely a dominion of a higher world to which it owes allegiance.

Why, it may be asked at this stage, is knowledge of this order communicable through poetry and art, and not through works commonly deemed to be "serious"—works of science diffusing information? The answer is not far to seek. It is because nobody can state with accuracy what the higher world is like. Any attempt at explicitness must result in distortion; at completeness, in ignorance of what is left out. The poet, on the other hand, does not profess to be able to supply conclusive intellectual evidence. But—here is the vital difference—he is a poet in consequence of his conviction, profound but not defined, that life as we know it is only half the story: that it is but a distorted, partial image of the unknown whole of which man is the true citizen carrying the principles of the unknown laws within himself without knowing who decreed that they should be.

It might here be objected that this kind of vision merely applies to the mystical poet. But that is to take a low view of poetry. My contention, which I hope to establish, is that all pure poets—in the sense in which Mozart and Beethoven are pure composers—are subject to this condition. Yes, the implication being that those who deviate from this conception are authors of adulterated poetry.

This view might sound dogmatic to those carried away by prestige values, because they will assume at once that a place of honour is here assigned to 'serious' subjects expressing lofty, sonorous sentiments, betraying an unhealthy pre-occupation with the other world to the exclusion of common everyday matters.

Nothing could be further removed from the truth: which is in fact the reverse. No 'intellectual' belief of the kind I have described is required from the pure poet. He may, for all the difference it makes to his poetry, be a sceptic, an unbeliever, a black pessimist, a God-hater writhing in the depths of despair. So long as, in his revulsion from life, in his delight in it, he has, wilfully or unwittingly, dwelt on the 'strangeness' of this half-world, actual but not real, abstract but not ideal, he will have thrown into relief the missing balance, the unimaginable equation made conspicuous by its absence, the unseen half, real but not actual, ideal but not abstract, together completing a world which is whole. The miracle of pure poetry will have been achieved.

No man who finds life a self-contained experience and is content to leave it at that is, it follows, a pure poet. He is either a fool, a politician, or a successful business man hoping to complete his vision of life as a self-contained experience with civic honours. Complacency of vision does not make the poet.

The more deeply rooted in life, the more serious in the real sense will be the poem by the heavenly forces released in implication. And the more high-falutin the subject, the more nebulous, windy, dogmatic, flat, inaccurate, woolly and worthless will be the result: because the poet had used his own foolish tongue to state what a wiser man would have left implied.

What is light? What is serious? Purity being the only poetic criterion, it doesn't matter whether the poet touches the divine penumbra enclosing all life in contemplating a daisy or a Glasgow slum. Mozart is not inferior to Beethoven. It is no less serious to sing the praises of the Lord than to groan aloud that God might bestir Himself and put the world to rights. Each attitude presupposes a world perfect in completion, whole in perfection.

When I speak of poetry I mean, of course, writing which is not affected by that most unreal of all divisions in literature, into verse and prose. One often hears people speculating as to the chances of a certain author or this or that of his works surviving. There are ups and downs in posthumous reputations as in everything else; but the infallible condition which ensures survival is that the writer be a true poet—which only means that his captives stay alive. In this respect the poet is the priest of eternity: both are in love with Time. Anticipating the work of eternity, whose mission is to perpetuate separately every moment of time, the poet catches a moment in motion (without in the process arresting the movement: as all bad poets invariably do).

It is the fragrant and fleeting that eternity is in love with; for she has no cause to be in love with the permanent: which is herself. If there were no such thing as time, eternity would have nothing save dust and death to perpetuate, and writers having no better claim to call themselves poets than that they do not write prose would perpetuate—as they do now—a state of coma.

NEW YEAR HONOURS LIST

(Continued from Page 10).

President Karwar Municipality, Kanara District, Bombay. Digambar Nilkanth Chiplunkar, Senior Jailor, Group 1, Yeravda Central Prison, Poona, Bombay. Gurashidappa Kadappa Desai, Member, Bombay Legislative Assembly, and Landlord, Konnur, Bilgi Petha, Bijapur District, Bombay. Rangrao Ganeshrao Islur, Officiating Executive Engineer on Special Duty, Bombay. Thakorlal Pranlal Jetli, Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, Ahmedabad, Bombay. Ganpatrao Narayanrao Madiman, Merchant and Banker, Dharwar, Bombay. Gangadhar Balaji Mahankal, Inspector of Police, C.I.D. Bombay City. Manilal Varjivandas Parikh, President Kaira Municipality, Kaira District Bombay. Dahyabhai Shankarbhai Patel, Pleader and Landholder, Anand, Kaira District, Bombay. Ramrao Dhakiji Rane, Advocate, and Deputy Registrar, Small Cause Court, Bombay. Baburao Ramchandra Ransingh, Pleader, Dhulia, West Khandesh District, Bombay. Somalal Mohanlal Parikh, Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay. Bhaskar Bahirav Mahabal, High Court Judge and Minister of Law, Jamkhandi State, Deccan States. Mahadeo Vinayak Patwardhan, Khasgi Karbhari and Private Secretary to Raja of Miraj (Junior), Deccan State. Anant Khanderao Patankar, Head Accountant, His Majesty's Mint, Bombay. Mannargody Vaidyanatha Ramamoorthy, Inspector on Special Duty, Railway Board Government of India. Anandrao Balkrishna Rane, Head Draftsman (Architectural), Chief Engineers Office, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay.

Surprise For Wrestling Fans

Decision In Bouts On Tony Lamaro And Scott

The spectators at the stadium of the A. I. Professional Wrestling Association, Bombay, had surprises in store on Sunday evening.

Bakshi Singh, who had the previous night beaten Iran Scott, proved a very fitting match for the Italian Tony Lamaro and the latter had great difficulty in saving himself till the second round, when Bakshi Singh threw him out of the ring and Tony was counted out.

It is suspected that Tony has dislocated his right shoulder.

Harbans Singh met Mitchael Gill (Yorks). Mitchael Gill resorted to rough tactics and this ended in Mitchael being disqualified by the referee, Sardar Khan Pathan.

The other bouts of the evening ended in Abdul Aziz of Punjab drawing with Bellgard of Germany, and Ratan Singh beating Iran Scott of Bombay.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA

Free Classes In City

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes:—

The following free Hindi Classes according to the All-India Rashtrabhasha Prachar scheme of examinations are working at the following centres:—

(1) Gandhi Seva Sena, Adenwala Mansion, Choupati: on Sundays between 8 and 10 a.m. on week days from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

(2) Hind Mahila Samaj, Cutch Castle, Opera House: Prarambhic from 2 to 3 p.m., week days. Rashtrabhasha Prevesh will be started.

(3) Social Service League: Week days, afternoon time.

Parel:—Damodar Hall, Poibavdi.

Dadar:—Industrial Home, near Portuguese Church.

Girgaon:—Servants of India Society, Prarthna Samaj.

(4) Bhagini Samaj, Sandhurst Road: Week days 1 to 2 p.m.

(5) Kelevadi Audyogic School, Girgaon: Week days, 5 to 6 p.m.

(6) Fort, Kabibai High School: Sunday, morning time.

(7) Dadar Bhagini Samaj, Hindu Colony: Week days, afternoon.

(8) Vanita Samaj, Dadar: Week days, afternoon time.

(9) Dadar, Girls High School, opp. B. B. Dadar: Tuesday and Friday from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m.

(10) Matunga (G. I. P.), Nappoo Hall: Week days 8-45 to 9-45 p.m., and afternoon time for ladies.

(11) Khar Laxminagar Hall: Thursday and Saturday, 8-30 to 9-30 p.m.

(12) Ville Parle, East, Tilak Mandir: Week days, 8-30 to 9-30 p.m., and afternoon arrangement for ladies.

(13) Rashtrabhasha Classes both according to the old as well as the new curriculum are held at the Gokhale Education Society High School, opp. Jinnah Hall, Girgaon, on Saturday and Sunday between 4 and 6 p.m.

(14) Urdu Script Class on Sunday between 3 and 4 at the Gokhale School.

For particulars consult the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Adenwala Mansion, Choupati Sea-Face, near Wilson College, Bombay 7.

VAIDYAS AND BOMBAY MEDICOS' BILL

A resolution that the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Bill was unacceptable oo the Vaidyas and Hakims of Bombay unless the provisions of penalties and restrictions, etc., imposed therein were deleted from it was passed at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Ayurvedic Samarakshak Mandal on Sunday, at Hirabaug.

Vaidraj Appa Shastri Sathe was in the chair. About 100 Vaidyas were present on that occasion.

The meeting further recorded its deep sense of sorrow at the alleged 'unmannerly behaviour' of some members of the Akhil Bharat Vaidya Sammelan which was recently held in Bombay in not issuing tickets to some brothers' of the profession on the plea that they might censure the recent Bombay Bill of Indian Medicine and in insulting a sister by tearing of a chit, which she wanted to be conveyed to the President of the said Conference.

The meeting also passed a resolution supporting the stad taken by Dr. A. Lakshmipathi of Madras in regard to the proposed ban on 'Asavas' and 'Aristas' in his province.

It was said that Dr. Pathi would launch a protest movement against any such measure.

Speakers stated that the Indian National Congress stood always for national institutions and systems.

They said that no restrictions should be imposed on the Vaids and Hakims making them take to Western medicine, which even Mahatma Gandhi had criticised in his book on Indian Home Rule."

I COVER THE TOWN

(Continued From Page 6)

pointment. And she is not horn-rimmed spectacles and a pigtail. I hope she will be in charge of interviewing people and, if she is, I hope I do something worth interviewing me for.

* * * *

I told Sir Homi Mody that we were anxiously awaiting to hear his comments and criticism of the Presidential address of the Indian National Liberal Federation. But he was not being tempted. Instead he very gallantly said that he was awaiting to hear mine. Well, well, well—and I am not too good at resisting temptation. After all we must always please our distinguish readers.

* * * *

In a private competition between barristers and solicitors the barristers have won the "spelling match". The solicitors' representative spelt diarrhoea as "diarrhhyea", and lost the match. I suppose Mr. Munshi will remember to include the solicitors in the additional examinations he contemplates for those, who come to India from the English Bar. Other scores in this series of matches will be announced bye and bye. Thank God, I can always fall back upon the excuse of it being a printer's error.

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CM8/39

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Treatment Of Indians In Foreign Lands

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—May I take the liberty to place before your readers some bare facts which would be of great importance from the point of view of the treatment that is being meted out to Indians out side India, and how far the British authorities ignore the complaints that are being made to them.

I was at Sourabaya (Java) in last January, when I had once, during the course of my service there, occasion to visit Manila (Philippine, U.S.A.), on business tour. I had with me British passport visaed by the American Consul at Sourabaya, reference letter on National Bank of New York and other necessary references to explain my whereabouts, and the purpose of my visit. As soon I reached the port, the steamer was searched by the Officer of the Immigration Department, who, instead of accepting the certificate of American Consul at Sourabaya, thought fit to carry me to the Detention Office, where I was detained for about 24 hours. I was greatly surprised to learn that this kind of treatment was given to Indians in territories like this, only on the ground that they are Indians. After I managed to become free of the Detention Office, I saw the British Consul at Manila, who equally impressed me that they also do not care for Indians. I had a mind to describe to him the experience which I had at the Immigration Office, and see that no such treatment, without reasons and when necessary surety certificates could be seen beyond doubt, be given to any Indian thereafter. The British Consul was in the next room when I requested his clerk to give me an appointment to see his Sahib, who also was enraged at me, when his Sahib personally came over there. I could gather from all this that there is a special kind of treatment for Indians in this territory. Along with me there was one Australian naturalised European farmer, who had no American visa in his passport. He was allowed to go without any question, because of his white skin. Another Indian, Prof. Nag and his wife, of Bengal, who were on a world tour, were also with me and were not allowed to land and were on the point of being taken to the Detention Office, when they changed their idea to land and extended their journey for Hongkong.

May I also cite another experience of mine, which I had when I returned to India by "s.s. Victoria", in last November. A party of Protestant Philippine Missionaries consisting of about seven persons, landed at Bombay, where they were not treated in the manner in which their Government has the courage to treat Indians.

I therefore, draw the attention of the Indian Government and those concerned in the matter to see that better treatment is given to Indians outside India. It would be now time for Indian Government to appoint Indians as Consuls outside India, who can better look to the interests of his fellow-countrymen.

A. H. VASANWALA.

Dohad, December 30.

Dr. Ambedkar And Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—From the reports of the reception which Dr. Ambedkar gave to the Socialist leader from Bihar, Swami Sahajanand, it appears that the worthy Doctor said some very nice things about his co-operation with the Congress in its fight against the Federation. It is indeed strange that this amiable gentleman should extend the hand of friendship and co-operation towards the Congress so soon after refusing his co-operation to the Congress Party in the Bandra Municipality. If the two Harijan representatives on the Board had been permitted by their leader to support the Congress, as by all reports one of them very much wished to, the Congress Party would have been able to take over the reins of administration of our Municipality. Such a consummation was devoutedly to be wished for, but Dr. Ambedkar stood in the way. He chose to support a Party which during its long spell of office in previous years had raised not a finger to ameliorate the condition in which these unfortunates of the Borough live—it would be better to say exist. It was this party who defeated the move for reserving seats on the Municipal Board for Harijans. It was, I know—and Municipal records will bear me out—Mr. Navalkar of Khar who made this laudable move. If Dr. Ambedkar were sincere, he would not have helped the Diasites to retain their hold over the Municipal administration. In view of these facts permit me, Sir, to warn your readers against putting too much faith in the Doctor's promise. I shall not be surprised if the history of this suburb of ours is repeated in Bombay, should the elections unfortunately go against the Congress as they did here and the Congress success in capturing the Municipal administration depended upon such of the worthy Doctor's men as he is able to get into the Corporation.—Yours, etc.

A. SUBURBANITE.

Bandra.

Persecutions Of Jews

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The persecutions of the Jews and the orgies of the anti-semitism have struck panic all the world over.

All lovers of mankind, admirers of culture and civilisation, soldiers of peace and human brotherhood are shocked at this "danse macabre" enacted to please the false gods of racial myth-makers. Public opinion outside the countries concerned has expressed itself in categorical condemnation. Champions of democratic ideology are shinned to silence, but a wonderful example is set for the intelligentsia to follow by Henry Berstein the celebrated French playwright of to-day. As a protest against the anti-semitic policy recently adopted by Signor Mussolini, this great writer sent back the insignia of St. Maurice and Lazure which the Il Duce had conferred upon him.

This French interpreter of human dramas has hereby defined what the role of the intellectuals should be. Those engineers of human mind are also the keepers of public conscience. A poet is no longer to-day a mercenary bard of homicidal glory. Nor is a writer a chronicler of the camouflaged acts of tyranny and injustice.

According to Bernstein a man's genius has nothing to do with race, colour or nationality.

Another great genius of our times has joined with Bernstein in this Caravan. He is Arthur Rubenstein, the great pianist from Poland. This creator of exquisite musical harmony has also sent back the honours of "Commander of the Italian Cross" bestowed upon him. Verily, culture is not the gift of a dictator and men of letters will never wear the liveries of bondage.—Yours, etc.

RAMAN VASA,
D. Litt (Paris).

Traffic Islands

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I tender my best thanks to your two correspondents "Citizen" and "Mr. A. S. Parelkar" for ventilating the grievances of the public regarding the absence of a Traffic island at the junction of Gokhale Road (North) and Portuguese Church Street, Dadar. Owing to the want of a traffic island the public experience the greatest difficulty in passing and repassing the junction and heave a sigh of relief and thank the Almighty God when they safely reach the other end. What the plight of aged men and women, while crossing the square, would be, can better be imagined than described? Motorists, of course, drive their cars with full speed and the lives and limbs of the pedestrians are ever in danger. While crossing the junction no one knows from what side motor cars come and one gets puzzled when all at once there emerges a motor in front of him.

It's no use posting two constables to regulate the vehicular traffic at the junction, as the Municipality has constructed the junction with a non-engineering point of view. I had a lengthy correspondence with the Bombay Municipality on the subject of constructing a small portion of the Old Prabhadevi Road on a Municipal land lying adjacent thereto, so as to bring it in a straight line with the Portuguese Church Street, so that the constables stationed at the middle of the junction may properly check the vehicular traffic, but to no avail, as the Municipality wanted to make money by its sale and consequently the portion of the road under reference remains in a zigzag condition. In the present instance constables have themselves to court the risk of being run over. Due to the faulty condition of the square, fatal accidents and collision of motor cars have frequently happened. It is now high time that the authorities concerned should immediately take up the construction of the traffic island at the junction. I also request the authorities through the medium of your paper that they should construct a traffic island at the junction of Gokhale Road (South) and Bhawanishanker Road commonly known as Saitan Chowkie. Sometime ago temporary traffic islands had been provided at the abovementioned two places, which went a long way to the safety of the pedestrians, but I fail to see why these traffic islands have been removed therefrom and put the pedestrians to risk.

I also draw the attention of the Commissioner of Police to put up sign-posts cautioning motorists to drive slowly near Agar Bazar, a place few paces away from the junction, as a large number of persons attend the Bazar in the morning and in the evening and the motorists using this road drive their cars at a high speed. Fatal accidents have happened at this place before.—Yours, etc.,

BHASKAR ANANT KOWLY.

Dec. 30.

A Vile Parle Idyll

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A steam-roller moving up and down the road to the awed delight of 'babalogs' in the gutter in the locality is, one confesses, a picturesque sight. But a touch of the grotesque is added by the fact that all that the roller does is to press the thin layer of sticky earth into myriad cakes instead of levelling the road surface.

This, I am assured is an annual ritual which costs the Vile Parle Municipality a pretty penny. If so, it would be interesting to know why this recurring expenditure was not avoided by introducing a less primitive technique in road construction. One may cheerfully agree with the Municipal authorities that we do not deserve the luxury of macadam but why pretend to repair these wretched roads when you know well enough you don't.

We of the East Vile Parle are much too patriotic to care over much for roads. We believe more in developing the vocal cord by keeping up a continuous racket of 'Vande Mataram' and playing little hitler heroes by beating a drum and doing the would be goose-step. Of course, we are annoying our neighbours and playing on their patience and their nerves. But we are levying the price on them of such spectacular heroism. Leave roads to the Roads Committee—we have at least a dozen committees that would shame any pretentious General Staff into insignificance. Is it not enough that we name them after our patriots as the French name theirs after their writers? We need bother about roads when we bought and owned motor cars.—Yours, etc.,

A LOCAL PATRIOT.

Vile Parle, Dec. 20, 1938.

New Road From Chandwad To Nagpur

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I beg to invite through your columns, the attention of the Bombay Government Public Works and of those in the Assembly concerned to the following:—

There is at present an urgent need for the construction of a 42 mile road from Manmad to Chalisgaon.

The map of the Bombay Presidency roads and communications would show that there are two roads already in existence, one from Chandwad to Manmad and the other from Chalisgaon to Nagpur and there is a very undesirable gap of about 42 miles (some 10 miles of which are already a good road) from Manmad to Chalisgaon, which, if filled up by the desired road, will make a connecting link between these two roads, so as to make a direct road-way and a short cut for the traffic between Chandwad and Nagpur.

In the absence of this connecting link, the road traffic to Nagpur from Bombay via Nasik, Chandwad, Malegaon, Dhulia, Parola, Erandol, Jalgaon and Bhusawal—suffers heavily, as it has to take a very long curved run.

If Manmad to Chalisgaon road is built, there will be another advantage, inasmuch as the door of commerce of Ahmednagar and East Khandesh District will be made open.

So it is obvious how essential and beneficial the construction of this new, linking road, which virtually extends over 32 miles only, is, for the facility of roads and communications, in the interests of commercial community and conducive to public weal.

I, therefore, request the present Bombay Government Public Works Department and those in the Assembly concerned to pay due attention to this humble suggestion.—Yours, etc.

SARDARKHAN KAMALKHAN CHALISGAONVALA.

Dava Building, 381,
Bazar Road Bandra.
Bombay, 20

Rajpipla State

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was glad to read in the columns of your paper the proposed inauguration of Wardha Education Scheme as well as general village uplift work in Rajpipla. But when I read the State's participation in the shape of grant-in-aid, I was simply amazed at the very meagreness of it, viz. Rs. 200 for the Library and Rs. 300 for the educational institution. Looking to the vastness of the scheme as adumbrated by its sponsors—because they mean a regular college upto intermediate at Avidha, the State's grant-in-aid would barely maintain a couple of peons or pupil-teachers or prefects. It is, to say the least, most meagre and inadequate.

Will the ruler and the administrators of the State have a wider outlook on things outside? There is no question of purse being limited. The purse is ample ranging from about Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 lakhs or even more of revenue per annum, where out of hardly a lakh or so might be going towards education, and barring about, say, 5 lacs or so, towards other administrative departments of the State, one wonders, and a subject of the State may well ask the ruler, as to where goes the entire residue of over 20 lacs of its annual recurring income.

Even smaller States like Rajkot can boast of barristers and M.D.'s whereas Rajpipla has none. Why? Because the people are poor and there is no encouragement for higher or foreign education on the part of the State. I know the State gives about half a dozen scholarships of Rs. 12 per month to deserving students after matriculation, but these are also encumbered with several conditions and to what extent such a small amount can avail when the outside college expenditure for a student varies from Rs. 30 to Rs 40 per month, may well be imagined.

When experienced educationists from among its own subjects come forward to help and guide the State, the State should deem it a good fortune and extend a lavish hospitable hand; because after all it is the State itself that is going to benefit thereby.—Yours, etc.,

A RAJPIPLA SUBJECT.

"Flying Ranee"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—To suit the convenience of the suburban residents of Bombay, I requested the Agent and the G.T.M., B.B. & C.I. Railway, to halt the "Flying Ranee" at Borivli and they kindly complied with this request partly. Since last month the down "Flying Ranee" on Saturday and the up one on Monday regularly halt at Borivli.

The G. T. M. has assured me that if the suburban residents appreciate this facility, he might in near future, see his way to halt both the daily down and up train also at Borivli. As I received several such requests and as I also personally feel that this facility will be largely availed of by the suburban residents, I have suggested the railway authorities to again resume the halt at Borivli, even as an experimental measure from 1st March to 20th June.—Yours etc.,

DHIRAJLAL C. MODI.
(Member, Local Advisory Committee.)

Hajira, Dec. 25.

A Point Of Discipline

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am not concerned with, nor am I interested in the speculations that have been rife in political circles over the visitations of Sjt. Nalini Ranjan Sarcar, the Finance Member of the Government of Bengal, to Congress leaders at Wardha and Bombay, as to what card that gentleman of high ambition and piercing future vision may next want to play. I would only like to bring to the notice of Congress leaders in this connection a question of propriety and discipline ordinarily observed in all organisations and administrations.

For doing so it is necessary to recall that Sjt. Sarcar was originally a leading member of the Bengal Congress, and he was elected to the Bengal Assembly on the Congress ticket. After his election, however, he joined the Bengal Ministry discarding his allegiance to the Congress and in spite of the latter's warning. A lengthy and open correspondence followed between him on the one hand Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Bengal Congress Committee, on the other, which correspondence left the position and the action of Sjt. Sarcar unexplained and unjustified. The matter naturally and logically ended in the Bengal Congress Committee taking disciplinary action against Sjt. Sarcar, who was dismembered from the Congress for a period of twenty years and was placed under different consequential disqualifications.

After such open defiance of the Congress it was scarcely supposed that Sjt. Sarcar would again solicit relationship with the Congress, which his visits to Mahatma Gandhi and to other leaders at Wardha and Bombay naturally suggest. Whether it is due to an apprehension of the growing strength of the Congress, or to an intelligent anticipation of a break-up of the present Bengal Ministry as a result of its increasing unpopularity with the public, may well be a matter of speculative interest, but is of little relevance to the subject of the present article. The point that I want to urge on the consideration of the Congress leaders is if it was proper for them to let, and by so letting encourage, an open defier of his Provincial Executive, to which he had been consciously guilty, and seek to cultivate important and meaningful contact with superior authorities. Such encouragement involves an important principle of organisational discipline and propriety, and, in the absence of the Congress leaders making up their mind on it, it is bound to lead to flouting of the authority of sub-organisations and to dangerous damage of their prestige and influence. It would virtually mean that when it suited the immediate interests of an ambitious man he could with impunity defy the organisation and the authority, to which he was subject, and after attaining his object and securing positional advantage and influence he might, whenever he found it advantageous to turn back or whenever he thought that it was unprofitable or even dangerous to continue on his new track, approach superior bodies, as if he had done nothing, and get reconciled with them at the back of those properly authorised to control his activities. The position of branch organisations will thus become impossible, and their authority reduced to impotency.

In the case of Sjt. Sarcar, therefore, one would have naturally expected the Congress top leaders to have told him clearly and in a few words to go and square up his accounts with his Provincial Committee, before raising side issues like coalition ministry, release of political prisoners, etc., questions over which the Provincial Headquarter was competent to deliberate.

It may be further noted here that the Congress High Executive have taken serious view of the indiscipline and of what may be described as hasty and impulsive doings of Sjt. Nariman and of Sjt. Khare. Sjt. Nalini Ranjan Sarcar's offence has been of a far more serious character. While the Bombay and Nagpur leaders did not, at any rate, go over to the other side, Sjt. Sarcar not only deserted his party after his election to the Bengal Assembly, but is said to have been chiefly instrumental in forming and stabilising the Bengal Ministry in open defiance of the Congress and in utter disregard of its warnings. Any indulgence or weakness shown by the Congress towards him would, therefore, amount to serious violation of the important principle of not letting people over-ride their immediate superiors, and negotiate matters over their heads, a principle necessarily respected in all good administrations and organisations.—Yours, etc.,

J. M. GANGULY.

200|13 Rash Behari Avenue,
Calcutta, Dec. 24.

Renewal Of Govt. Securities

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—I have read with considerable interest the Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd.'s letter published in your issue of the 17th instant regarding renewal of Government Securities and several letters on the subject that have appeared in your esteemed columns since. Having worked as Dewan in two important States of Gujerat and Kathiawar and as Finance Minister in a very important State in Rajputana, I had occasion during the course of my official duties to buy and sell Government Securities on behalf of the State Treasuries and State Banks of the States that I have served. I had therefore to go through the Law on the subject of Government Securities and have had to study the "Government Securities Manual" issued in 1921 by the Government of India, which Manual contains the statutory Rules framed by Government under Sec. 24 of the Government Securities Act of 1920. Reading the various provisions of the Law and the Rules issued thereunder, there is no doubt whatever in my mind that the Government of India have been most anxious to see that the investing public should freely invest in their securities and have taken every possible care to render their securities freely negotiable and marketable by providing facilities as to transfer by endorsements, renewal, etc. These are the special features, characteristic of Government Securities alone, which have made them so highly popular and have been rightly considered by the investing public as the safest form of Giltedged investment.

In the recent case of the "Secretary of State v/s the Bank of India," representations made by Government in the various official publications such as "Government Securities Manual" and "Guide Book for Investors in Government Securities" have been somehow placed aside and they have urged a point of view before the judicial tribunals, which has taken the investing public by surprise and the public would now perhaps be compelled thereby to revise the views which they were holding all along. The special facilities provided in the Manual have naturally induced the public to invest not only their own monies, but monies held in trust by them, in these Giltedged Securities. But now when the public have to face the new situation created by the recent decision, it naturally becomes the duty of everyone to understand and appreciate the far-reaching implications and the revolutionary effect which the recent decision will have, not only on present day transactions but on all the transactions during the last 60 years which, according to the new decision, Government can challenge successfully in a Court of Law.

According to the facilities provided at Government Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries, the Treasury Officers are advised to adopt a certain procedure in the payment of interest and in the cancellation, renewal, conversion, etc., of the notes. At the time of making every payment of interest, Treasury Officers have to satisfy themselves that the person to whom the interest is paid is the lawful holder of the note and that he or she is entitled to such payment. Similarly at the time of cancellation or renewal of any Promissory Note, Government have to satisfy themselves that the person who represents himself to be the owner of the note is the rightful owner thereof. In view of this procedure, it would not be fair on the part of Government to put forward any claim against the various persons through whom the Note has passed in the ordinary course of business dealings.

In this connection it will not be out of place to quote, besides the two paras already quoted by your correspondent, some other important provisions of the "Government Securities Manual", paras 35 and 40 of which run as under:—

"35. Government is responsible for the payment of interest to the actual owner of a note. As the ownership of a note is transferable by mere endorsement it is of great importance that, before paying interest, Treasury Officers should scrutinise endorsements carefully, in order to satisfy themselves that the person by whom, or on whose behalf, payment of interest is claimed, is the lawful owner of the note. It is not merely the last endorsement which needs scrutiny; the note may have changed ownership several times, and although the last endorsement may itself be in proper form, and the last endorsee's title good as against that of the next preceding owner, the latter's title may itself be defective, by reason of some legal defect in earlier endorsements. Treasury Officers should therefore be careful to satisfy themselves, as laid down in clauses (2) and (3) of paragraph 36, that all the endorsements are in order, and they, as well as all other Government Officers who have to handle Government securities in their official capacities, should familiarise themselves with the main facts, regarding the legality of various kinds of endorsements, set forth in Chapter V. In all doubtful cases, or in cases which do not appear to be fully covered by these instructions Treasury Officers should refuse to pay interest, and should refer the case to the Public Debt Office."

"40. In paragraph 35 of the preceding chapter it was pointed out, in connection with the payment of interest, that endorsements on promissory notes should be scrutinised carefully, in order to see that the person by, or on whose behalf, interest is claimed, is in fact the lawful owner of the note. There are other occasions, besides payment of interest, on which Government officers, both Treasury Officers and others, have to deal with promissory notes. Thus, notes may be deposited at any treasury for safe custody, or presented for repayment of the principal, or they may be held as security, for the due performance of a contract, etc. In all such cases the same precautions should be taken, and whenever there is any doubt as to the ownership of a note or the validity of any endorsement thereon, the officer concerned should refuse to accept it, and should direct the presenter to get it renewed. Before renewing a note and issuing a fresh note in favour of the applicant, the Public Debt Office carefully tests the latter's title, and as that office, by reason of its experience in such matters, is the authority best qualified to pronounce an opinion on any question of title or on the validity of any endorsement, it is obviously desirable that Government officers should not take the responsibility of accepting a note or of recognising its ownership, unless the title of the presenter is clear and indisputable. The rules in this "chapter will show what endorsements can be accepted without question and those which should not be recognised."

The above read together with paras 57 and 58 quoted by your correspondent will show that Government have clearly taken upon themselves the responsibility for all claims regarding Government Securities "that may have been renewed. For their own protection the Government are not debarred from taking suitable steps to safeguard their interest and to see that no unauthorised person secures such a renewal; but once the renewal has taken place, it constitutes a new contract between Government and the new holder from which Government could not resile under any circumstances. If it was the intention of Government to stand on their rights under the Indian Contract Act, they could have safely framed Rules as would justify their taking shelter under the provisions of the Contract Act. But once having given the public to understand that Government mean to encourage the freest possible dealings in Government Securities by giving special facilities such as those contained in the "Securities Manual," it is now up to them to stand by that position and not shake the confidence of the investing public by raising pleas which are, if I may say so, diametrically opposite to the belief they have engendered in the minds of the investing public.

It is a pity that having given so many effective assurances and having issued minute instructions for the guidance of Treasury Officers, they should have obtained the decision from the Privy Council which has the effect of setting at nought their own previous representations contained in authoritative Government Publications. In these circumstances, I think that the investing public have a genuine grievance and a right to protest. I think that in fairness to the investing public who have relied upon the Government representations, the Government should themselves introduce legislation as may be considered necessary in the circumstances with a view to remedy the situation created by the Privy Council decision.—Yours, etc.

TRIBHOVANDAS J. RAJA.

Hockey League Booklet

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—I am attaching a cutting from the Hockey League booklet of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association.

"That it will be a very sad day for every Indian hockey enthusiast, if hockey is no longer to be included in the list of items at the Olympic Games. As a matter of fact, this was one of the proposals but, fortunately, it was thrown out."

Now, as even a schoolboy knows, hockey is NOT included in the 1940 Olympics and whether it will be at all included in the future Olympic Games is a moot point. So the above statement is surprising to appear in a publication that purports to be official. The non-inclusion of hockey in the Olympic Tournament will be, not only to Indians but also to every lover of the game in every country, a very keen disappointment. And more so to non-Indians as they have yet to learn a lot of this game to come up to our standard, and who are better fitted to teach them than the Indian exponents of Hockey, India's national game?

Another word, the booklet in question does not contain the League fixtures. . . . . what is the motive of its publication?—Yours, etc.

I. PAUL.

Mandla District Local Board

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am a representative of the Nainpur Village Panchayat. About the dirty and unhealthy site of the primary village school, Nainpur, I got a resolution passed and the committee of three members recommended its immediate change. Soon after the Tahshil

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Spot houses buying old crop months dry goods trade improving feeling is more confident business outlook better.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Belated January liquidation followed by trade calling. Bullish.

New York.—Silver: General feeling here no drastic change in silver policy. Guesses ranging from continuation present prices to ten per cent drop with announcement expected late on Saturday night.

LONDON SILVER
London, Dec. 31.

Spot	20-1/16
Forward	19-11/16

LONDON GOLD
London, Dec. 31.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	87.9.7-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Dec. 31.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.64.40
Paris	176.75
Berlin	11.57
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.68-13/16
Amsterdam	8.53-5/8
Brussels	27.57-1/2
Milan	88.25
Berne	20.59-3/4

LONDON SEEDS
London, Dec. 31.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton 11.0.0 December sellers.

Linseed Calcutta-London C.I.F. ton 12.12.6 January sellers.

Linseed Bombay-London C.I.F. ton 12.17.6 January sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton 12.2.6 December-January sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton 11.5.0 December-January sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Dec. 31.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels 21/6 January-February sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo parcels 23 January-February sellers.

Wheat South Australian parcels 24 January sellers.

LINSEED OIL
London, Dec. 31.

Linseed Oil London per cwt. baked 22/9 January sellers.

Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked 22/9 February-April sellers.

LONDON RUBBER
London, Dec. 31.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb closed.

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Dec. 31.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality closed.

LONDON SPELTER
London, Dec. 31.

Spelter Hard (Indian Brand) Fob. closed.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Dec 31

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	29	1	0
Highest	29	3	0
Lowest	29	0	0
Closing	29	1	6
Clearing	29	2	0
Groundnut seeds Feb—			
Opening	29	3	0
Highest	29	7	0
Lowest	29	2	6
Closing	29	5	6
Clearing	28	6	0
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	22	3	0
Highest	22	3	9
Lowest	22	2	0
Closing	22	3	0
Clearing	22	2	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	22	9	0
Highest	22	10	3
Closing	22	10	0
Clearing	22	10	0

PRESS COMMUNIQUE STATES:

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on 23rd December, 1938.

	Rs.
1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	123,17,17,000
(b) In Burma	6,41,62,000
2. Time Liabilities:—	
(a) In India	103,31,28,000
(b) In Burma	4,52,11,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	4,81,94,000
(b) In Burma	99,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	15,000
(b) In Burma	14,73,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	69,93,000
(b) In Burma	44,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	32,80,000
(b) In Burma	86,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	11,04,00,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	108,51,26,000
(b) In Burma	3,85,35,000
6. Bills discounted—	
(a) In India	4,00,60,000
(b) In Burma	30,12,000

Sterling Purchases

A press communique issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, states:—

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 30th December, 1938, amounted to £333,000.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 30.

	Season To Date	This Week	Corresponding. Season 1937/8	Week 1937
Total in sight (excluding linters)	7,192	95	10,240	187
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	3,417	92	3,195	95
Exports from U. S. Ports	1,987	62	3,349	111
Of which to Japan	477	23	140	7
Of which to China	25	2	29	—
Of which to Great Britain	263	8	1,046	41
Of which to Germany	284	4	582	16
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,998	—	3,245
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	3,431	—	2,656
World's visible supply	—	9,917	—	9,272
Of which to American cotton	—	7,752	—	7,672
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	5,075	164	5,449	211
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,014	54	5,799	142

N.B.—All in bales 000's omitted.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 31.

The local market was open to-day for two hours during which time there was considerable active buying of short covering. Yesterday's American advices were steady at a rise of 3 points and the local market opened to-day at Rs. 162/8 and advanced to Rs. 163/12 which was a new high level reached on the last day of the closing year.

Closing quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

Broach April/May	Rs.	163	2 0
Broach J/A.		164	10 0
Oomra D/J.		149	0 0
Oomra March		148	8 0
Bengal D/J.		133	12 0
Bengal March		124	8 0

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 29-12-38	2997000	5864000
Receipts Yesterday 29-12-38	2000	13000
Exports to date 29-12-38	1967000	3418000
Stock at Ports 23-12-38	3033000	3245000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-12-38	3444000	2656000
Stock at Liverpool 23-12-38	1072000	1054000
Visible Supply 23-12-38	7821000	7672000
Quantity in sight 23-12-38	7097000	10290000
Quantity out of sight 23-12-38	4911000	5449000

SESAMUM CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Sesamum Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the Season 1938-39:—

On an average of the five years ending 1936-37 the area under Sesamum in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 11.4 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Sesamum crop sown from June 1938 onwards.

(Estimates up to 10th December 1938)

AREA

The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of the crop as shown below:—

	Bombay Province. Acres.
British Districts	188,000
Indian States	352,000
Total	540,000

2.9 and 2.2 per cent respectively below the final revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years.

SEASON.

In Gujarat, the season under review has been unsatisfactory for Sesamum except in Surat district due to inadequate soil moisture and attack of cater pillars and leaf-rollers in some tracts and the crop was hence much reduced in its outturn. The crop in the Surat district has done comparatively better and returned a higher yield.

In the Deccan, the crop suffered rather badly in many areas on account of heavy rains in the months of September-October. The yield has consequently been reduced to a varying extent in the different districts in the Division except the West Khandesh district where the crop progressed satisfactorily and is reported to have returned a normal yield. In the Karnatak, the crop experienced a check due to want of adequate rain in the beginning of the season. Rains received in September were beneficial to the development of the crop but the wet period being long and continuous affected the growth adversely and delayed the harvesting operations. In the Konkan, the crop has done well on the whole.

OUTTURN

In view of the seasonal conditions described above, the crop in Gujarat is expected to yield between 29 and 53 per cent of the normal except in the Surat district where it came to about 85 per cent of the normal. In the Deccan the yield of the crop may range from 50 to 75 per cent of the normal except in the West Khandesh district where it is expected to approach the normal. In the Karnatak, the outturn of the crop is estimated to fall between 64 and 71 per cent of the normal while the estimated yield of the Konkan crop may range between 75 and 92 per cent of the normal. The outturn of the crop in the Indian States should generally correspond to the yields likely to be obtained in the neighbouring British tracts. The total estimated outturn works out as noted below:—

	Bombay Province. Tons.
British Districts	20,000
Indian States	34,000
Total	54,000

30.4 and 30.0 per cent respectively below the estimated outturn of the actual area of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

LONDON BULLION MARKETS

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated London Dec. 14:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,415,597 on December 7th as compared with £326,414,831 on the previous Wednesday.

In the open market the amount of bar gold which changed hands at the daily fixing during the week was about £2,700,000, part of which was provided by the authorities, but a good proportion representing re-sales on Continental account. Purchases also were made for the Continent, but most of the offerings were taken for shipment to New York.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold, registered from midday on the 5th inst. to midday on the 12th inst:—

IMPORTS.

	£
British South Africa	344,874
British East Africa	12,806
British India	228,215
Australia	8,833
Argentine	256,437
Belgium	310,752
France	19,757
Germany	432,011
Netherlands	7,305
Switzerland	76,639
Other Countries	5,888
	£1,703,517

EXPORTS.

	£
United States of America	6,406,325
Belgium	121,106
Netherlands	35,165
Turkey	10,262
Other Countries	7,388
	£6,580,246

The Transvaal gold output for November 1938 amounted to 1,032,886 fine ounces as compared with 1,036,442 fine ounces for October 1938 and 978,271 fine ounces for November 1937.

SILVER

The market was steady during the past week, prices showing very little change.

Some American trade and arbitrage purchases were effected but, on occasions demand, chiefly for bear covering, moved cash quotations above the American buying level and attracted resales from the same quarter. The Indian Bazaars have both bought and sold and there has been American enquiry for silver for forward delivery.

Business has been of moderate volume, but there were indications of more general interest on the part of buyers at rates slightly below those current.

The outlook is rather uncertain as, until some indication is available as to whether the American Treasury's policy and buying prices are or are not to undergo modification after the turn of the year, it is not unnatural that operators appear somewhat undecided.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 5th inst. to midday on the 12th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Hongkong	550,560
British South Africa	7,276
British West Africa	3,038
Belgium	19,452
France	40,044
Iraq	2,501
Other Countries	3,055
	£625,926

EXPORTS.

	£
United States of America	477,450
Germany	25,785
Italy	3,549
Barbados	2,000
Aden and Dependencies	2,069
Other Countries	2,957
	£513,811

THE BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
December	96	0	0
February	97	0	0
April	97	0	0
Yarn No. 19 1/2s—			
December	104	0	0
February	106	0	0
April	107	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—			
December	144	0	0
February	145	0	0
April	146	0	0
Yarn No. 40s—			
December	221	0	0
February	222	0	0
April	223	0	0

BARODA'S GRANTS TO BANK AND MUNICIPALITY

(From Our Correspondent)

Navsari, Dec 30

The Government of Baroda declared a grant of Rs 50,000 as cash credit to the Navsari District Co-operative Bank for three years and made further grant of two-third of the total expenditure of the installation of the bust of H H. Maharaja Gaekwar by the Navsari Municipality near the Railway Station, as gift and one-third on credit.

FOR CONTROL OF SUGAR SALE?

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

Raja Narayanlal, who came here from Bombay to attend the monthly meeting of the directors of the Sugar Syndicate, in an interview with the "United Press", said:—

"Among the topics which engaged the attention of the Syndicate at its meeting was the agitation started by sugar merchants against the Syndicate's proposal to control the sale of sugar. In my opinion, the merchants did not understand the point of view of the Syndicate and considerations that have led to the proposal."

Raja Narayanlal left for Bombay last night.—United Press.

Navalpur Declared Dry

(From A Correspondent).

In response to the nation-wide awakening against the liquor and intoxicating drinks, Navalpur, though a humble State, did its bit, and on a fine morning a State Communique declared the State "dry." Special choukies were set up on the bounderies of the State to prevent any possible importation from outside, of such objectionable matter. The Choukidars, zealous and alert to watch any such offences, sometimes prohibited even the medicine cases and bottles, in their over eagerness to check the evils of drinks.

Dattaram was their poor victim. He was going to Navalpur on a pleasure trip, for the town was known as a health resort. The bus in which he was travelling was stopped at the gates. Each and every person was thoroughly searched. Then came the turn of Dattaram. After a thorough examination the Choukidars were successful in securing an evidence and his subsequent arrest. Dattaram's destination was the nearest prison, the "Health Resort," a fine cottage on the nearest hill being out of the question. Dattaram was prison-guest of the State.

The warder of the prison was, however, a good natured man and was much moved by pure innocence in Dattaram's face. He could not believe that such a simple child could deliberately commit any offence, and he thought it his duty to help the victim. He gave a patient hearing to his case and was convinced of his innocence. He hurried the matters and Dattaram's case was taken up for immediate hearing, and he was asked to put in his defence before the Court. He pleaded that the bottle he possessed was of "Sirolin" Roche a sure remedy for cough, cold, and early stage of "Tuberculosis." He said that it was advisable always to keep a bottle quite handy as it instantly checks cough no sooner it makes its appearance. "It is manufactured," he added, "in Switzerland and being pure and simple, a most effective medicine. It is a boon to humanity."

This struck the more as, if we correctly understand, the learned judge himself has used so often Sirolin in his family that he merely could smile on the ignorance of the good people who arrested poor Dattaram. He was immediately acquitted and handsomely rewarded and lived happily thereafter.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council will hold its 20th Annual General Meeting and 4th Annual Conference early in February at the Town Hall.

In connection with this Conference, there will be Home Industries and Health Exhibitions.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi will open the Conference and the two Exhibitions. The Congress President has been invited to address the gathering.

On the following day there will be a Talk on "The Health Value of Yoga" and Yoga demonstration. There will also be a talk on "Miner Ailments of Children" by Dr. Coelho.

On the day after H. E. Lady Lumley will be present at Madhav Baug. There will be a talk on "Labour in all its Aspects" followed by a talk on "The Beggar Problem." An 'At Home' by the present and past Presidents of the Council will be held followed by an Entertainment by Affiliated Societies.

The Conference will terminate with a lunch on the last day at the Town Hall

AIR SERVICES OF INDIA LTD.

The Secretary of the Air Services of India, Ltd., Bombay, writes:

"Due to heavy rush of passengers and large amount of freight of local newspapers, the management of the Company had to send two planes to Kathiawar.

The list of passengers who travelled on Saturday from Bombay to Bhavnagar, for Palitana is as under:

(1) Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

(2) Dr Balabhai M. Nanavati, an old man aged about 84/85.

(3) Mr. Ratilal M. Nanavati, Managing Director, Messrs Kantavala and Nanavati and Co. Ltd., and son of Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati.

(4) Mr. Nariman Bharucha of Messrs. Pallanji Edulji and Sons.

(5) Mr. Muljibhai V. Narsi, an Engineer from Bombay to Rajkot."

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continuel from page 6)

State. The Czechoslovak military recruits of 1936 who in the normal course ought to have returned from field service or training by now, are as newly decided to remain in training till May next year.

Unrest In Palestine

Reports in the European press suggest the unrest in Palestine as staying in a keen state and continuing. British reports from Jerusalem recently gave much prominence to an Arab pro-British demonstration in which some three thousands are supposed to have participated. As a reply to this, according to an important Continental news agency, a huge counter-demonstration in which many times more persons participated, was held. In the course of this demonstration serious clashes are stated as having developed between the participants and British authorities. Aeroplanes that flew over, says the report, opened at parts and stages fire, their action being supported by the infantry. About sixty Arabs are mentioned as being killed. A large quantity of arms is stated as being captured. On British side two were badly wounded, including a pilot. Accounts of clashes between Arabs and British authorities from different parts of the country continue to be reported fairly steadily, some of these clashes being described as serious ones. German papers write of attempts at using the Emir of Transjordan to quieten the Arabs and they speak in somewhat cynical terms of Britain trying to collect, as one important Berlin daily has it, "obscure and mysterious persons," for supporting the idea of the Conference in London on a basis not letting necessary scope for settlement of the Arab struggle.

Mandla District Local Board

(Continued from Page 12)

dar paid a visit to the school and assured himself about the unsatisfactory condition of the school. The resolution was then duly forwarded to the District Local Board of Mandla for consideration. But I am sorry to note that although more than eight months have passed, the Board has not yet found time to waste over so vital a question like the one above mentioned.—Yours, etc.

D. A. DHARANKER,
Representative Nainpur Village,
Panchayat,
District Mandla.

Pen-Friendship Movement

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There was an article in your paper a couple of days back by one Mr. Govindlal Shah about "Pen-friendship Movement" which you commended for your readers.

Indeed, very few people know of the Pen-friendship club or movement and I know many people who would enthusiastically join the club if only they know how to do it.

Is there any club or branch in Bombay or otherwise what to do in the matter of entering the membership of the club?

I would be very much indebted if anyone acquainted with the movement would inform me and the public about it through your hospitable columns, or write to me to '21, Municipal Bungalows, Love Grove, Worli, Bombay.—Yours, etc.

S. D. NADKARNI.

"Evening Classes"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Apropos of the letter published in the issue of your paper on the 15th instant under the caption "Evening Class" I entirely endorse the proposal made therein. Our city fathers are already groping to have greater Bombay and their immediate attention to this need shall undoubtedly contribute to the greatness of our city. On one hand, though I whole heartedly support this venture, I fail to understand the object in making law classes timing to a full time-one. The result of this change in timing is really embarrassing as the students who had been prosecuting their studies in the evening by serving in office hours, if fortunately they could, have now to discontinue them.

The present system of college education requires speedy and thorough over-hauling by leaders of our nation and not by the present educationists as they have utterly failed to steer this vessel of instruction according to the changing needs of our present day youths enabling them to be better citizens.—Yours etc.

S. D. PAREKH.

SURVEY OF WORKING OF 'DRY DAYS' IN BOMBAY

Effective Check On 'Opportunity Consumption': Labourers Spend Less Money On Liquor

With a view to discourage the mill labourer wasting his wages on drink, the Government of Bombay ordered that with effect from 1st August 1938, all liquor and toddy shops in Bombay should be closed in each month on the day fixed by the Mill-owners' Association for the payment of wages and on the day following, and Government wish now to review the effect of this measure

An attempt is made below to analyse the effect of the orders closing shops on 2 days in each month. But in comparing the consumption of 1938 with that of 1937 it is necessary to note that there has been an increase in the general consumption of excisable articles in 1938, and that taking the period during which the new orders have been in force, i. e. August to November 1938, and comparing it with the same period for 1937, the sales of country spirit increased by 4 per cent. and of foreign spirits by 3 per cent and those of fermented liquor decreased by 8 per cent

CAUSE OF INCREASE

The increase in the consumption appears to be due to general improvement in the trade of the City, to an increase in the wages paid to mill labour, to an influx of labourers for building and similar occupations, and to the absence of serious disturbances of the public peace during this year.

ADVANCE PURCHASES

Figures indicate that the non-supply of liquor on Dry Days has resulted in purchases being made in advance for consumption on pay day, and to purchases being made on the day after the Dry Day presumably by the money received in wages. Therefore, to estimate the effects of the closure orders, regard must be had to the excess purchase over normal which takes place on the two days before and on the day after Dry Days. For this purpose the average daily sales for the period August to November have been calculated excluding in each month the 5 days which comprise the Dry Days, the two days before and the day after and this average, viz Country spirit 770 proof gallons, Beer 933 dozen quarts, Foreign spirits 153 dozen quarts is taken as the normal daily consumption. If from the sales on the 2 days before and the day after the Dry Days be deducted the normal daily sales, the difference may be taken as representing purchases in advance for consumption on the Dry Days and later purchases with wages received on the Dry Day.

The sales in Bombay City from August to November 1938 were Country spirit 98,632 proof gallons, Beer 1,14,680 dozen quarts, Foreign spirits 19,229 dozen quarts.

Of this quality Country spirit 13,874 proof gallons, Beer 11,983 dozen quarts, Foreign spirits 2,377 dozen quarts were purchased on the two days before and the day after the Dry Days, and deducting the normal daily sales, it appears that Country spirit 4,634 proof gallons, Beer 786 dozen quarts, Foreign spirits 541 dozen quarts were purchased for consumption on and immediately after the Dry Days during the four months.

The closure orders apply only to the City of Bombay and it is thus possible for persons desiring to drink on the Dry Days to go to the Bombay Suburban District and consume their requirements there without infringing the law. To obtain a correct view of the effect of the orders, it is therefore necessary to consider what increased consumption taken place in accessible shops in the Bombay Suburban District on the Dry Days.

SUBURBAN SALES

The sales at 5 country liquor and 4 Foreign liquor most accessible and frequented shops in Bombay Suburban District during August to November amounted to Country spirit 3,930 proof gallons, Beer 624 dozen quarts, Foreign spirits 115 dozen quarts.

Of this Country spirit 752 proof gallons, Beer 213 dozen quarts, Foreign spirits 27 dozen quarts were sold on the Bombay City Dry Days.

The average daily consumption in these shops excluding that on the Dry Days was Country spirit 28 proof gallons, Beer 3 dozen quarts, foreign spirits 9 quarts.

Deducting this average from the amounts consumed on the Dry Days, gives an increaseed consumption on the dry days of four months of Country spirit 528 proof gallons, Beer 189 dozen quarts, Foreign spirits 21 dozen quarts which may be regarded as being almost entirely consumption by persons coming out of Bombay on the Dry Days.

If this be added to the excess purchases over normal in Bombay over the two days before and the day after the Dry Days, the total may be taken as representing the consumption which takes place of what would have been consumed if the shops had remained open, i.e. a total of Country spirit 5,162 proof gallons, Beer 975 dozen quarts, Foreign spirits 582 dozen quarts, consumed on the twelve dry days.

On these figures, compared with the normal daily consumption there has been a reduction of consumption on Dry Days of Country spirit 17 per cent., Beer 88 per cent., Foreign spirits 54 per cent.

The actual reduction in consumption of country liquor on mill pay days is however, greater than this, for previous to the dry days the sales on mill pay days were about three times, and the sales on the day following pay days about two and a half times, the sales on ordinary week days. The amounts therefore now consumed during the dry days may be taken as probably representing a real decrease in consumption of country spirit in the neighbourhood of 70 per cent. from what would have been drunk if there had been no dry days.

OPPORTUNITY CONSUMPTION

It is possible to examine the figures from another angle. It appears that a large part of the consumption of liquor in Bombay in the past has been what might be termed "opportunity consumption", in that, when the consumer had received his pay, he was apt to spend a considerable amount immediately on liquor, merely because he had the cash available in his pocket. This may be contrasted with "habitual consumption" where the consumer takes a regular daily or weekly quantum of liquor throughout the month. The aim of Government was particularly to reduce the "opportunity consumption" by removing the temptation to spend immediately.

It is probable that the habitual consumer purchases sufficient supplies before the dry days to see him through the dry days or makes up for enforced abstinence by purchases on the next day. If therefore the total purchases on the two days before the dry days and the day after be averaged over a period of 5 days, i.e. including the dry days, and from this average be deducted the normal average daily consumption, then the most of the difference may be taken as "opportunity consumption", which is the result of person having money with them.

The average over 5 days of the purchases for the two days before the dry days and the day after is Country spirit 693 proof gallons, Beer 599 dozen quarts, Foreign spirits 116 dozen quarts. These quantities however, are not greater than the normal daily averages, but less by 10 per cent., 36 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively. It appears therefore that the dry days have probably not only stopped consumption of an amount of liquor equivalent to that usually due to "opportunity consumption" but also reduced the "habitual consumption" by an appreciable amount.

RESULTS SATISFACTORY

Government are of course aware that as yet the full effect of the orders cannot be assessed, but they are of opinion that the figures given in this note are sufficient to indicate that so far the results are definitely satisfactory in reducing the amount of money which was spent by labour owing to the opportunity of getting liquor on the pay days.

Criticisms have appeared in the Press to the effect that the orders of closure were nullified by the resort of consuming public to shops in Bombay Suburban District. It may be pointed out that there are 231 country liquor shops in Bombay City, while there are only 22 in the whole of the Bombay Suburban District. Of these 22 there are 4 at Bandra and 3 at Kurla, and of these seven, one at Bandra, and, to a less degree, two at Kurla, appeared to take the Bombay customer on the dry days. There has, of course, been some overcrowding at these shops but it will be granted that if even a minute percentage of the regular customers of the 231 Bombay shops should take the trouble to go to Bandra and Kurla and to obtain their drinks, overcrowding in these three shops must follow, even allowing for some of the better class custom of country liquor shops and of the foreign liquor shops in Bombay going to the two foreign liquor shops in Bandra and one in Kurla. Government do not therefore consider the criticism justified.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1939

Indian Christians Give Lead To 'Minorities'

NO SEPARATE POLITICAL PARTY

Appoints Committee To Negotiate With 'Congress High Command'

MADRAS, December 31.

The All-India Conference of Indian Chistians resumed sitting to-day, Dr. H. C. Mukherji presiding.

The General Secretary, Mr. B. L. Rallia Ram brought to the notice of the Conference that there was a general feeling among the Indian Christian community that the Conference should take steps to be in touch with the Congress High Command so that the general grievances of the community might be redressed.

There was an informal discussion on the subject, after which the following resolution was adopted:—

COMMITTEE OF FIVE.

"This conference resolves to appoint a Committee of five to hold discussions with the Congress High Command and other parties in power in the provinces if and when, in the judgment of the Executive Committee of the Conference, it is necessary in the interests of the community, to negotiate on an All India basis."

The following were elected as members of the Committee: Dr. H. C. Mukherji, Messrs. B. L. Rallia Ram, J. S. Malelu of Bombay, D. S. Ramachandra Rao of Bangalore and Prof. Ahmed Shah of Lucknow.

REMOVE ILLITERACY.

The Conference passed number of other important resolutions including one opining that the removal of illiteracy was one of the most urgent and pressing problems of the Indian nation and that the steps taken so far were wholly inadequate to remedy the situation and urging all provincial Governments to take immediate and effective measures to meet this need, deeply regretting that no solution has yet been found for communal divergences and urging the leaders of the Nation to renew their efforts towards a just settlement in the larger interests of the country. For its own part, as a small but otherwise important minority in India, it was prepared to accept joint electorates with or without reservation of seats as might be decided upon for India as a whole.

Rev. A. M. Dalaya of Peshawar in moving the resolution said that the political consciousness of the Indian people had been roused and the time had come for all communities to be united.

NO COMMUNALISM.

By another resolution, the Conference resolved that whereas it is desirable that the objects and purposes of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians and its related Indian Christian Associations should be made clear with a view to remove misunderstanding and confusion, the following statement be taken accurately stating the position.

(1) The Conference is not an organisation pledged to a policy of communalism but on the other hand, it desires to throw its influence on the side of eradication of all forms of communalism.

(2) The Conference is not a separate political party. It does not wish to advocate the formation of a separate political party of Christians in India. It leaves its members free to join the various political parties in India according to their individual convictions exercising their influence within these parties.

(3) The Conference recognises however that Indian Christians are given a separate position in the constitution of India as a minority group. This and other circumstances have unfortunately made it a separate social and economic entity.

FOR SERVICE OF MOTHERLAND.

"This Conference is therefore primarily concerned (A) to see that Christian citizens are not debarred, or restrained from having their due share in the Service of India in all spheres of life on account of their faith and as a minority group.

(B) to strive to improve the economic and social status of Christians, and

(C) to inculcate in them an abiding love for their motherland and a determination to serve her, uplift her and to join with their countrymen in making her free and great."—A. P.

The Basti District Political Conference will be held on January 22 next under the presidentship of Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Speaker of the U. P. Legislative Assembly.

Chaudhri Abdul Aziz Bagowalia, President of the Ahrar Political Conference at Kot Khera (Dt. Amritsar), being taken in procession in a bullock-cart. He is seen on the right standing loaded with garlands.

SECURITY FORFEITED

Burma Govt.'s Order On Daily "Saithan"

RANGOON, Dec. 31.

The Government, it is learnt, have forfeited the security of Rs. 1,000 deposited by the management of the Burmese daily "Saithan" under the Press Act. The paper came out without the leading articles as a protest against this action

The "New Burma" in three of its past issues did not publish the leading article as a protest against police action against the students and as a mark of respect for Maung Aung Jyaw.—United Press.

INDIAN SCIENTIST'S STARTLING RESEARCH

Electrified Water That Cures Nervous Troubles

LONDON.

A Bombay scientist by name Mr. Agaskar who is in London is said to have discovered electrified water by which he claims to cure pains and all sorts of nervous troubles.

Agaskarised water is claimed to be a germicide to cure such diseases as paralysis, to increase the yield of fruit trees by 25 per cent., and to have covered with vegetation barren lands in India.

This marvellous water is made with the help only of an old magneto from a motor-car.

Hari-Zamindar Conciliation

KARACHI, Dec. 31.

It is understood that the Government of Sind propose to appoint a Special Officer to settle the land disputes between the Haris and the Zamindars of Sind, and thus bring about cordial relations between them.—United Press.

Lathi Charges Galore At Rajnandgaon

40 Persons Injured; Women Pickets Roughly Handled

NAGPUR, Dec. 31.

Reports of frequent lathi-charges are being received here from Rajnandgaon where a labour strike is going on

The management of the B.N.C. Mills attempted to open the mills yesterday, but out of 3,000 workers only 600 attended the mills, others keeping out.

A lathi-charge was made near the precincts of the mills which were strongly guarded, as a result of which 40 persons are reported to have been injured, two seriously. Women workers who tried to picket the mills were roughly handled.

A new union called the Rajnandgaon Mill Mazdur Sangh was formed and registered on December 28. This union has received recognition from the mill authorities, who have agreed not to victimise the strikers. They have also agreed to refund the forfeited wages for which the strike was declared, to implement the recommendations of the Chairman of the Conciliation Board, and to concede other demands of the workers.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker reached Rajnandgaon this morning.—United Press

BAN ORDER WITHDRAWN

Burma Apparently Calmer Now: Casualty Statistics

RANGOON, Jan. 1.

The situation in Burma is apparently calmer now. Though public meetings and processions are being held in various centres, there is no sign of a recrudesce of disturbances.

The Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, has issued a notice saying that any person or persons convening any assembly or procession on the public road during the month of January shall apply for a licence. This move indicates that the ban on public meetings and processions has been virtually withdrawn.

The District Magistrate of Magwe, from where the Civil Disobedience campaign started, has withdrawn the orders under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. with the result that Buddhist monks and others who were arrested have been released.

CASUALITIES

With a view to correcting unverified reports of casualties in the clashes that occurred near the Secretariat buildings between students and other demonstrators and police on December 20 last, the Government of Burma have published authoritative figures obtained from the Rangoon General Hospital and the University Sanatorium

At the Rangoon General Hospital the total number of cases connected with the above incident have been fifty outdoor and 21 indoor. At the University Sanatorium the total has been 12 outdoor and 12 indoor (including two indoor cases)

Out of all these cases the injuries of one proved fatal. Another, who was grievously injured is progressing satisfactorily.—A. P.

'ACT OF HIGH MORAL & POLITICAL COURAGE'

Travancore Congress Chief On Withdrawal Of Allegations Against Dewan

PLEA FOR PROHIBITION DRIVE THROUGHOUT STATE

TRIVANDRUM, Dec 31.

In a statement to the press, Mr. R. Sankar, Acting President of the Travancore State Congress, says the withdrawal of the personal allegations against the Dewan by the Working Committee even in face of some real and genuine opposition from the rank and file of the movement, is wholly an indication of the measure of the strength of the State Congress and the implacable hold it has on the affections and loyalty of the people of Travancore. Those who have the slightest knowledge of the Working Committee's mind ought to know that the withdrawal was an act of highest moral and political courage actuated by the single overwhelming intention to stiffen the immediate fight for Responsible Government in Travancore. He adds.

NO MISUNDERSTANDING

I find that some individuals here and there are misinterpreting the motives behind the withdrawal and taking up a position of active opposition to the Working Committee's decision. Some statement has also appeared in the press that some persons contemplate the presentation of a fresh memorial with more allegations.

I want to make it absolutely clear that the Council of Action of the State Congress may feel compelled to take a grave view of such acts if they come from members of the Travancore State Congress. In my humble opinion, now is the supreme moment for the whole country to rally round the Working Committee even more than ever.

The President adds: The Council of Action has decided that the immediate programme should be an intense Prohibition drive throughout Travancore and therefore calls upon all subordinate committees to concentrate on the Prohibition campaign.

Training and organisation of volunteers must go on in spite of every attempt on the part of the Government to interfere with such work. Volunteers and Desa Sevikas wherever ready should immediately take charge of the Prohibition campaign and hold processions, meetings and weekly rallies bearing Prohibition placards, distributing Prohibition literature and taking Prohibition pledges from as many people as possible.

Such a programme, if systematically and effectively carried out, would create the necessary atmosphere for picketing of liquor shops in select areas.

The Council of Action has fixed January 14 as the All Travancore Prohibition Day.

The Council of Action is waiting a little while to see how the Travancore Government would respond to the withdrawal of the allegations by the Working Committee. The withdrawal of allegations has cleared the way for an act of real statesmanship on the part of Government, but the Council of Action will be unable to wait indefinitely, for knowing the intentions of the Government. If the Government hope to make use of the withdrawal for a fresh attempt to crush the movement, they will be responsible for releasing a storm and the responsibility will be entirely theirs.—A. P.

Mahatma For Gujerat

Subhas Still Suffering From Fever

WARDHA, Jan. 1.

Mahatma Gandhi arrives here from Shegaon this evening and proceeds to Gujerat via Bhusawal by the night train

He will spedn some time with Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who is still suffering from fever, although he is better to-day.

Mahatma Gandhi returns to Wardha on February 2.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Industries and Local Self-Government, Bombay, leaves for Bombay to-night.—A. P.

"CONFIDENCE" IN HUQ!

Party's Resolution Says "After Inclusion Of Two New Ministers"

CALCUTTA Jan. 1.

At the resumed sitting of the Ministerial Coalition Party meeting to-day, a resolution was adopted reiterating the Party's "absolute confidence in its leader, the Hon. Mr. A K Fazlul Huq, Premier, after the inclusion of the two new Ministers in his Cabinet."

The meeting also appointed a sub-committee to devise ways and means for a satisfactory solution of the question raised in the various resolutions and the opinion expressed in the course of the debate in connexion with the statement made by the leader of the Party yesterday.

The resolutions mentioned above referred generally to the method adopted in the section of the new Ministers.

The meeting stands adjourned till 3 P. M. to-morrow.—A. P.

Surat District School Board Elections

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Jan. 1.

The Surat District School Board at its first meeting held last evening, elected Sriman Kalyanji Mehta, Secretary of the Surat District Congress Committee as its chairman while Shrimati Jyotsnabehen Shukla has been elected Vice-Chairman.

Sardar Patel will arrive in Bardoli via Navsari by the "Flying Ranee".

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *GUNMAN'S BLUFF*

YOU DID IT, WADE. THAT LUMINOUS PAINT OF YOURS SURE DID THE TRICK/ BUT YOU WERE CRAZY TO HOLD ON TO THAT GRENADE SO LONG. YOU MIGHTA BEEN KILLED/
NOT SO CRAZY, DONAVAN/ SLICK FORGOT TO COUNT TEN BEFORE HE THREW IT. I KNEW I COULD HOLD IT FOR TEN SECONDS BEFORE IT WENT OFF/
WE'LL HAVE NO MORE TROUBLE FROM ANY OF THAT GANG/
10-1
Copr. King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
BUT ONE GANGSTER DID GET AWAY/
I'LL GET YOU, INSPECTOR WADE---- SURE AS MY NAME'S SHINN/
COMING
INSPECTOR WADE and THE HAND OF POWER!

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